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'DISTINGUISHED' U.S. FIGURES BACK ARMS CURBS TALKS

LD161145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Americans on White House Policy": "Fallacious Approach"]

[Text] New York, 11 Jun--Several distinguished U.S. politicians and public figures have condemned in the press the hypocritical stance of R. Reagan's administration on the question of arms limitation.

Reagan, writes A. Cox, political consultant to the Committee for East-West Accord, in the New York TIMES, earlier gave assurances that he would like to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear potentials, but he was engaging in political rhetoric. Now, Cox continues, the U.S. Government is coming out against SALT II which is stalled in the Senate. Instead of the treaty's ratification, the article says, the government is seeking to implement the decision of the 1979 NATO session concerning the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles which, as distinct from SALT II, is the result of a poorly conceived policy.

The Reagan administration, writes Director of the Washington Institute for Policy Studies R. Barnet in the Chicago TRIBUNE, clearly is in no hurry to start arms limitation talks, proceeding from the fact that it first of all needs to organize a show of strength. If it is possible to draw any lesson from the history of the arms race, he notes, then it is that such an approach is absolutely fallacious.

After revealing the real motives of the policy of the administration, which verbally declares that the United States is allegedly about to start talks with the Soviet Union on questions of arms limitation but has in fact not taken a single real step in this direction, D. (Laynbo)--a former employee of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency--stresses that Washington first intends to deploy slightly larger nuclear weapons systems in order to change in its own favor the existing approximate balance in the military sphere.

Former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union T. Watson, speaking at Harvard University, stressed that the administration must change its present course and embark on the only path which, he said, provides hope for the future. This is not the path of unilateral actions but the path toward the joint continuation of the SALT process and the achievement of a series of agreements. SALT II provides a good base for this. Those who are delaying the talks are assuming a heavy responsibility, Watson remarked.

The diplomat warned that U.S. policy in the strategic arms sphere is based on dangerous illusions and in particular on the illusion that it is possible to achieve U.S. strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and also that the side which starts a nuclear war can win it.

Yet, as numerous U.S. press materials attest, U.S. public opinion is decisively in favor of the urgent holding of Soviet-American talks. "There is not the slightest sign of any widespread feeling in favor of confrontation with the Soviet Union," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stresses, citing public opinion polls conducted among Americans.

NORDIC PREMIERS ADVOCATE NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD161139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov dispatch: "An Urgent Question--What Was Shown by the Meeting of North European Countries' Leaders"]

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Jun--The heads of government of five European countries--Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland--recently held a meeting at Harpsund, the Swedish prime minister's summer residence. As commentators note, foreign policy and foreign economic problems were the focus of attention.

Questions connected with the arms race were also discussed at Harpsund, of course. The "host" of the meeting--Swedish Prime Minister Faelldin--drew attention to the fact that although each of the northern countries has its own approach toward problems of ensuring security, there exists in northern Europe a general desire to promote the relaxation of international tension and the maintenance of stability.

The participants in the meeting supported the need for disarmament. Such a stance reflects the conviction, deeply rooted among the northern countries' popular masses, of the need to strengthen peace, adopt urgent measures to reduce armaments, and continue the process of developing good-neighborly relations among states which began so promisingly in Helsinki.

The participants in the Harpsund meeting again discussed one of the most urgent questions facing the north European countries--the question of transforming northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. They advocated the creation of such a zone, which could be a constructive contribution to strengthening peace and security both in the region and throughout Europe.

While they advocate the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, politicians and public figures here subscribe to different positions, however. Some are hedging the idea about with unrealistic conditions and provisos, and in particular are making it dependent on all-European development in this sphere.

At the same time one cannot fail to see that the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone is receiving increasing support among the popular masses, within political circles and in the public organizations of the northern countries.

PALME COMMISSION REPORT STRESSES SALT IMPORTANCE

LD161242 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun, TASS--The future of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) is a global question, and not only the question of Soviet-U.S. relations, says a report which is entitled "The SALT Process Is a Cause of the Whole World" and which has been circulated here after the ending of the session of the "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issue." As is emphasized in the document of this non-governmental international organisation, the SALT process has long transcended the framework of efforts to limit the quantity and quality of nuclear arms. It has acquired such a political importance that exceeds the potential impact of the talks on the arms race itself.

Politically a failure of SALT negotiations would mean a sharpening of differences, growth of instability, a weakening of peaceful contacts and exchanges practically in the whole world. This would mean a further deviation of funds for the armed forces in many countries with all the ensuing economic problems and unfavourable political consequences. This could mean a growing danger of war in Europe, an aggravation of tension in Asia, and more frequent confrontations in other parts of the world. This would also mean an increase in the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons in most areas of the globe.

In the opinion of the authors of the report, a failure of the SALT process will have the most direct effect on the programmes of armaments of the USA and the USSR. Unchecked by the conditions of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, the two countries, as can be expected, will take immediate measures to accelerate the pace at which they now modernise their nuclear forces, by replacing the existing weapons with new, more destructive systems and in a still greater amount. It can be expected, the document says, that the two countries will make additional efforts to increase the number and destructive power of the weapons which their offensive arsenals comprise. However, and this is the most serious thing, in the opinion of the authors, a failure of the SALT II and termination of the talks would lead to growing demands for a revision of the treaty of the elimination of anti-ballistic missile systems of 1972. (As is known, such demands are already being voiced in Washington at the highest levels of the U.S. administration--note by TASS).

A failure of the SALT process in the final analysis will inevitably give rise to substantial changes if not full annulment of the ABM treaty, and active measures on the part of the two states to deploy big ABM systems. The commission hopes that, taking into account these commitments as well as the fact that the interests of the whole world are at stake, the USA and the USSR will continue at the first opportunity their 12-year-long efforts towards achieving a negotiated limitation of nuclear arms, and that prior to that both sides will display maximum of restraint. This meets the interests not only of the USA and the USSR but of the whole world as well, the report emphasizes in conclusion.

A statement made by the "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues" after its fifth session in Moscow has also been issued here. The statement stresses that the commission, reaffirming its control and disarmament recommends that the USA and the USSR adhere to the ABM treaty of 1972.

Expressing serious concern over the demands being voiced across the ocean for annulment of the treaty, the authors of the statement point out that the ABM treaty is not only an important element of the SALT process but also a necessary condition for the further development of the process and stabilisation of the correlation of nuclear arsenals. The ABM treaty provides a strategic stability basis which is essential for continuation of the SALT process. In view of the quantitative increase and technical improvement of offensive weapons, neither at present nor in the foreseeable future there will be such technical means which would guarantee an effective system to protect cities and their population from a massive strike, the statement says. Proceeding from this, the commission considers that the United States and the Soviet Union should adhere to the letter and spirit of this major document.

EGON BAHR ON ARMS TALKS, SOVIET ATTITUDE

DW160827 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0620 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Reporter Kroening telephone interview with SPD Bundestag Deputy Egon Bahr--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is the impression correct that with a view to the chances of East-West arms control negotiations, meaning also negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe, you have become more sceptical following your talks in Moscow?

[Answer] No, I have not become more sceptical. The Russians have become more sceptical. The Russians do not believe that the Americans want to negotiate seriously. I rely on the Americans to keep their word to us. By the way, we do not have to quarrel about it because it will be absolutely clear in the foreseeable future, in several months, who is right.

[Question] But did you also share the scepticism of your Soviet interlocutors regarding U.S. preparedness to negotiate when you were in Moscow, because prior to your trip to Moscow, you said that the United States is responsible for the fact that negotiations have not yet been resumed?

[Answer] It cannot be disputed that the negotiations have not yet begun. That is a fact. It is known that we are interested in the talks being resumed as soon as possible and as seriously as possible. It is known that the federal chancellor during his talks in the United States urged the Americans to do this. It also is clear that this insistence has led to nothing else but preliminary talks which do not go beyond initial discussions of modalities. It also is clear that these in turn aggravate the scepticism and suspicion of the Russians who say, let us get down to the facts at last. But all this will have become outdated in a couple of months because the facts will have changed. Then, they will sit at the table and, then, the fun will really begin. I have no doubt at all that the Soviet Union is prepared to seriously negotiate, that it is interested in serious negotiations. I had no doubt about that before; I am quite certain today.

[Question] That means that the Soviet scepticism about U.S. preparedness to negotiate has not led to the situation--the conceivable situation--that now the Soviets on their part do not want to negotiate any more.

[Answer] No, they want to negotiate.

[Question] Although we saw in the past days that the United States and the Soviet Union accused each other of being disinterested in disarmament talks. Party and state chief Brezhnev threatened to take quick and effective countermeasures if the West stationed medium-range missiles in Europe. Is this just a tactical skirmish aimed at exerting pressure or does it suggest a change of mind?

[Answer] No, this is not a change of mind but the result of the following consideration. The Soviet Union says: We have SALT. Granted, we have not ratified it but we have agreed on SALT. This means 2,500 means of delivery on either side. This is the strategic, the great balance. Apart from this there is nothing, really, in any event nothing that would be effective in global strategy. Now the Americans come and want to deply about 600 missiles in our backyard in Europe and these missiles can reach the Soviet Union partly under extremely short advance warning periods. This changes the strategic balance. This is one of the most important arguments. It would be about the same if we, the Soviets, would deploy missiles in Cuba which could reach the United States after extremely short prewarning periods. It is we know how the Americans react to that. If the Americans deploy these missiles, then we must do something about it. We cannot simply take this change in the strategic balance. Then we will have to do something. What they will do I do not know; but what they can do you can figure out for yourself: They could produce new missiles, quicker missiles, missiles with shorter flight times of, say, a minute or less.

It was particularly in the Palme Commission that the subject of discussion was advance warning periods and verifications. There were, after all, some false alarms. In the case of false alarms in the intercontinental field the effect was quite all right. Pardon me for putting it that way. It was clear within 2 or 3 minutes that it was a false alarm. The other side was informed, everything was all right. If we talk of flying times of a minute or of between 4 and 6 minutes, then all this involves any more is technical procedures. In that case it is no longer possible to redeem errors. This is what the situation is like. There is something to it indeed.

[Question] You definitely share the anxiety and the view of the Soviet Union that the planned NATO counterarmament represents a new quality of the threat to the Soviet Union and that a change in the strategic situation will ensue as well even though NATO quarters always talk about an imbalance to the advantage of the Soviet Union in the Eurostrategic area?

[Answer] I am taking seriously the argument of the Soviet Union that it feels threatened by short advance warning periods. What I replied to this argument was that I accepted it. But what do you say to the fact that we, I for example, live in the middle of Europe under the threat of SS-20 missiles with extremely short advance warning periods? I feel threatened just as much. You would feel threatened if the Americans stationed missiles, well, you alreay have stationed them.

[Question] What did the Soviets say?

[Answer] They considered it a convincing counterargument. It is clear that the SS-20 is an excellent, a very good weapon. If one says that the Russians practically cannot defend themselves against the Pershing II one can say that we practically cannot defend ourselves against the SS-20. The threat is the same. One must therefore handle the matter. The argument we hear and we have discussed in the past minutes is an interesting argument technically as well as politically, interesting for the motivation. But it is still necessary to go to the negotiation table. Once there it is possible to argue with each other and to draw the consequences.

[Question] Only as long as the Americans seriously want to negotiate, can they expect the European NATO states to cooperate.

[Answer] I am firmly convinced that the Americans will really negotiate.

[Question] As regards the planned Brezhnev visit to Bonn, is the hesitation of the Soviets to accept the schedule suggested by Bonn some intentional hesitation because of the unclear negotiation situation with the Americans? What do you think?

[Answer] No, no. There is no need to rush that. I believe that they will give an answer in July. It is not necessary to clarify it quickly. I have not heard the slightest indication that the visit has been called in question.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES BONN EUROMISSILE STANCE

DW161115 Moscow in German to Germany 1641 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Bonn's Story on the Superiority of the East"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, is official Bonn, are the leaderships of the government parties aware that the situation is too serious to stage propagandistic maneuvers in the issue of medium-range arms or to pursue anti-Soviet actons? Of course Bonn is aware of it. Yet government members in Bonn and even high-ranking politicians of the government parties do not hesitate to denounce the policy of the Soviet Union in order to heat up a military hysteria in the country.

One of the most popular means used by official Bonn for this purpose is the story on the superiority of the East in medium-range arms. This story was also told by Foreign Minister Genscher in an interview with Suedwestfunk on Sunday. But Foreign Minister Genscher knows very well that it is wrong and even absurd to see the medium-range missiles as an isolated element as if there were no other Eurostrategic weapons in Western and Eastern Europe. Nonetheless the FRG foreign minister only is busy counting the missiles. Mr Genscher does not want to see the U.S. forward based medium-range systems in Western Europe. The reason for this stand is obvious. If Genscher also saw the U.S. forward based medium-range nuclear arms and corresponding arms systems of other NATO countries, including the Federal Republic, the foreign minister would have to recognize an existing approximate balance of medium-range weapons in Europe.

But Bonn's politicians ignore this reality, the existing approximate balance of medium-range arms systems. They conjure up the myth of Soviet superiority and advocate the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic and Western Europe. Thus the FRG politicians not only show their unwillingness to cooperate in reducing the existing medium-range arsenal in the West and the East in order to reduce these arsenals to the lowest possible level and even abolish them. By supporting, demanding and initiating the implementation of so-called counterarmament official Bonn jeopardizes the European disarmament conference which is being discussed in Madrid at present. In addition, Bonn's support for Washington's plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe means that Bonn is willing to back Washington's declared intention to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. The so-called NATO counterarmament therefore is clearly aimed at changing the existing military balance in favor of NATO through the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

In such a case, Leonid Brezhnev said in a talk with the Swedish politician Olof Palme on Friday, the Soviet Union will find a way to respond quickly and effectively to every challenge. Leonid Brezhnev also stressed that the Soviet Union was against a new round of the arms race and advocated immediate constructive negotiations and the reduction of the level of military confrontation. Arms limitation, real disarmament--these are the genuine guarantees of peace and a quiet future for all nations, emphasized Leonid Brezhnev. So it is not the further accumulation of U.S. medium-range missiles on the Rhine and elsewhere in Western Europe but the reduction of medium-range arsenals which is the road on which the relations and cooperation between the East and the West can develop in a promising way.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES ISRAELI ATTACK

LD170102 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] The United Nations Security Council has gathered for an emergency meeting in view of an Israeli air attack on Iraq. Israeli planes bombed a nuclear research center near Baghdad. Now this report from the United Nations Headquarters by our New York correspondent: The Security Council meeting requested by Iraq first heard the Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi. The piratic raid of Israel on Baghdad and the peaceful nuclear research center, said the minister, brought about great destruction and casualties. Iraq, the victim of the attack, is a signatory to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The International Atomic Energy Agency has failed to note a single violation by Iraq of the agreement in the field and the Iraqi nuclear research program is exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The Iraqi foreign minister went on to say that the Israeli nuclear program is quite different. From the outset it has been aimed at making nuclear weapons. The United States has been giving all-round assistance to Tel Aviv in these dangerous activities. Sa'dun Hammadi stressed that the strike on Baghdad is fully in keeping with the definition of aggression by the United Nations General Assembly. The goal of Israel in preparing and executing the raid was not only the nuclear center. The target of Tel Aviv and its backers was the important role Iraq plays in the Arab world and in the Nonaligned Movement. The idea was to punish Iraq for its policy of opposition to the treacherous Camp David deal and for its line against colonialism, racism and Zionism. The Iraqi foreign minister has urged the Security Council to introduce sanctions against Israel under Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter. Only in this way can the council eliminate the threat to international peace and security that comes from Israel said Sa'dun Hammadi.

The aggressor was able to carry out the attack only because it had weapons that keep arriving from those people who approve the aggressor's acts stressed Algeria's Ambassador to the United Nations Mohamed Bedjaoui. Peace in the Middle East he (?insisted) is again threatened by Israeli terrorism. The following day after the world denounced the brazen aggression by Israel said the Jordanian United Nations Ambassador Hazim Nusaybah influential quarters in the United States assumed protection over Israel. The Jordanian delegate strongly denounced the United States for deliveries of arms and other large-scale aid to Israel. Israel has turned international terrorism into a government policy said the Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Es-Sebsi. The attack on Iraq was continuation of Tel Aviv's aggressive actions against Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine.

That was a dispatch from the United Nations Headquarters by the Radio Moscow correspondent in New York.

Soviet Envoy Speaks

LD161424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0707 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 16 Jun, TASS--The raid by Israeli aircraft on the atomic research center near Baghdad cannot be regarded as anything other than a direct act of aggression against a sovereign state and UN member, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations on Monday at the extraordinary session of the UN Security Council where Iraq's complaint about the recent aggression by Tel Aviv was being discussed. As a result of this raid there were human casualties and serious material damage was inflicted, Oleg Troyanovskiy continued. The attack carried out by the Israeli aircraft is a new stage in the policy of international terrorism toward Arab states being conducted by Israel, and an attempt to reinforce its criminal practice of making so-called warning strikes against Arab towns and villages, to exchange international law for the law of the jungle, a "from a position of strength policy."

Israel certainly would not have dared to throw down a challenge to the whole international community, had it not been certain of understanding and practical encouragement for its adventuristic expansionist line from Washington, he said.

Now Washington is trying to distance itself from the Israeli action in order to avoid the just anger of the Arab peoples, the Soviet representative continued, but this show deceives no one. What the decision of the U.S. administration to postpone the delivery to Israel of four F-16 planes is worth can be understood from the explanation of a State Department representative to the effect that this postponement does not extend to other weapons other than the four above-mentioned planes.

Recently several speeches have been heard from Washington about the need to fight "international terrorism." The USSR permanent representative to the United Nations said that it would be hard to find a clearer example of international terror at the level of state policy than that being implemented by Tel Aviv with the help of American weapons and under U.S. political protection.

It is obvious that the latest act of armed aggression by Israel is the logical consequence of the Near East policy of the United States which, instead of trying to obtain the establishment of a stable and just peace in this area, has started down the path of separate deals and the splitting of the Arab world, Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed.

Iraq's Hammadi Speaks

LD160949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Rebuke to Aggressor"]

[Excerpts] New York, 13 Jun--The Israeli Air Force's bandit attack on Iraq marked a sharp escalation in Tel Aviv's aggression against the Arab countries implemented with the blessing and support of official Washington, and was a most flagrant violation of all norms of international law. This was stated by those taking part in the emergency session of the Security Council convened at Iraq's request.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, who spoke at the session, pointed out that the Israeli aircraft had carried out a piratical raid on Baghdad and attacked a peaceful atomic center. This disgraceful action wrought great destruction and cost lives [chelovecheskiye zhertvy]. Iraq, the victim of the attack, is a signatory to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. In addition, the International Atomic Energy Agency has not registered a single instance of Iraq's violation of the agreements in this sphere, and the Iraqi nuclear research program pursues exclusively peaceful goals.

Israel's nuclear program, which has been geared from the very first to producing nuclear weapons, presents an utterly different picture, the minister continued. The United States has rendered Tel Aviv all-around aid in this dangerous activity. It was precisely the United States--the CIA in particular--which supplied Israel with nuclear materials and technology. Several West European states also have helped Israel implement its nuclear program.

The Israeli leaders' allegations that the attack on Baghdad was a "defensive action" do not stand up to any criticism, Hammadi stressed. On the contrary, this act falls entirely within the definition of aggression laid down by the UN General Assembly.

The minister stressed that Iraq considers it essential for the Security Council to introduce compulsory sanctions against Israel in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter, only thus will the council be able to eliminate the threat to international peace and security emanating from Israel.

The speech delivered by the Israeli representative, who made clumsy attempts to justify the act of international terrorism Tel Aviv had committed, was sharply out of key aginst this background. According to press reports, an official spokesman for the U.S. administration has threatened that the United States will use its right of veto if the Security Council raises the question of applying sanctions against Israel. The United States has thus yet again sided with an aggressor who has committed an act of terrorism against a sovereign Arab state.

NO PROGRESS ON 'MAIN ISSUE' AT MADRID PARLEY

LD161601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Jun--The meeting of states that took part in the CSCE is continuing in the Spanish capital. There has been an intensification of working contacts among the delegation leaders, during which various points at issue are being discussed and approaches toward solving them are being formulated. Work is in progress in the editorial and contact groups, in which a number of formulas for the future final document have recently been agreed upon.

However, no noticeable progress has been made on the main issue--that of achieving agreement on the terms for calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. In the opinion of well-informed observers, some Western powers are essentially avoiding businesslike talks on this issue in the hope that they will succeed in gaining concessions from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which would change the existing balance, which made possible the adoption of the Final Act--the concluding document of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

THIRD WORLD COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS SEMINAR ENDS

LD161607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--The participants in the international seminar for leaders of cooperative movements of the liberated countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which ended work 11 June in Moscow, have familiarized themselves with the rich experience of the formation and development of the consumer cooperative system in our country.

Questions of the development of a cooperative system of agricultural production and of planning and cadre training for a consumer cooperative system in the conditions of developed socialism were a topic of fixed attention. The seminar participants also discussed the prospects for the development of the cooperative system in the socialist countries and comprehensively analyzed topical problems of the organization and activity of the cooperative system in the liberated states, which are playing an ever-increasing role in the international cooperative alliance.

The foreign guests visited the Moscow cooperative institute and its laboratories and the museum of the cooperative movement.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JOURNALISTS HELD

LD151033 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 3

[LENTASS report: "International Journalists' Conference]

[Text] An international scientific and practical conference organized by the USSR Union of Journalists on "The Mass Information and Propaganda Media in the Struggle Against Bourgeois Ideology" has begun work in Leningrad.

Taking part are prominent publicists and executives from the mass information media of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the CSSR, the SFRY and Ethiopia and representatives of the international organization of journalists.

A report "The Mass Information and Propaganda Media in the Struggle Against Bourgeois Ideology and Imperialism's Ideological Sabotage" was delivered by V.M. Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

The particular features of foreign policy propaganda at the present stage, problems in the struggle against bourgeois propaganda's distortion of the nature of the socialist countries' foreign policy and the tasks of democratic journalists in the struggle for lasting peace throughout the world were reflected in the reports of APN political observer V.V. Kortunov, (G. Grasnik), chief of a section of the Institute of Politics and member of the International Commission of the GDR Journalists' Union Presidium, J. Valenta, chief editor of the journal ZIVOT STRANY and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Journalists' Union and N.I. Makeyev, chief editor of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

REAGAN SPEAKS ON PRC, PAKISTAN, ISRAELI RAID

LD170938 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 17 Jun 81

[By TASS correspondent Yu Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 17 Jun, TASS--U.S. President Reagan gave a press conference televised nationwide from the White House. His statements on foreign policy confirmed anew that the Washington administration intends to continue pursuing its dangerous course on aggravating international tensions.

Camouflaging U.S. policy for spurring on war preparations, the President claimed that his administration's "greatest goal" was to maintain peace. However, he immediately made it clear that his administration intended to pursue its objectives not by lessening tensions and building up mutually beneficial international cooperation and mutual understanding but by escalating nuclear terror and building up military strength as an instrument in blackmailing other countries and nations for the sake of "protecting" notorious U.S. "interests". "I also happen to believe that that will come through our maintaining enough strength," he stressed.

Reagan mentioned only in passing the need to step up efforts to limit nuclear arsenals which threaten the very existence of mankind. In so doing, he made the reservation that this reservation should be "verifiable." Observers regard this reservation as a loophole which Washington hopes to use to justify its obstructionist stand on this issue. The Pentagon is speedily developing new-generation nuclear weapons, in particular, cruise missiles, the adoption of which, according to the prestigious "Defence Information Centre", will make it impossible to effectively control nuclear weapons and therefore become a serious obstacle in the way of new agreements on strategic arms limitation.

Washington is known to be planning to deploy these missiles in West European countries, thus turning Western Europe into a sort of hostage. The Pentagon leaders stressed in a CBS interview yesterday that the United States was prepared to use these missiles in a "limited" nuclear conflict in Europe, and had already started to train its troops in operations under conditions of nuclear war. In this context the President was asked to answer directly the question whether he believed that a tactical nuclear war could be fought in Europe and contained or whether he thought that it would spread inevitably to a thermonuclear exchange. The President evaded the question but nevertheless made it clear that his administration did not rule out the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Striving to distract U.S. public attention from the irreconcilable contradictions of U.S. capitalism, which is going through a grave social and economic crisis, the President made special efforts to play down the growing appeal of the socialist system. He besmirched in every way the socialist system and grossly slandered Soviet foreign and domestic policies. Displaying his complete ignorance of philosophy and misunderstanding the historical processes taking place in the world, he even tried to sound like an oracle and predicted the speedy end of communism. The newspaper Washington POST, realizing the danger of such a primitive approach to history, recently urged the American leadership not to copy luckless oracles who have since 1917 indulged in wishful thinking and parroted such "predictions', then seeing them crumble one after another.

Judging by Reagan's statements, the White House has turned a deaf ear to this sensible piece of advice. It is indicative that the newspaper New York TIMES, commenting on Reagan's press conference, has had to admit that the President displayed arrogance and ignorance and even resorted to misinformation in his replies to questions on foreign policy.

Other pronouncements of the President on international problems were also couched in the spirit of militaristic ideology now reigning in the White House. Thus Ronald Reagan sought to justify the provocative decision of the White House to supply Chinese hegemonists with offensive weapons which they could use against neighbouring countries and peoples. He sought to present this as a "normal part of the process of improving relations" between Washington and Beijing.

It is clear from Reagan's pronouncements that Washington assigns to its new "partner" an obviously subordinate role of conducting the United States' will and has no regard for national interests of the PRC. Thus, Ronald Reagan made it plain that despite numerous "protests" of Beijing, Washington intends to maintain broad relations with Taiwan and to continue rendering it military assistance. "We have a law, the Taiwan Relations Act, that provides for defensive equipment being sold to Taiwan as well as other things in the relationship and I intend to live up to the Taiwan Relations Act," the President said. "I have not changed my feeling about Taiwan."

The President justified the administration's decision to grant military aid totaling three billion dollars to the repressive Pakistani regime despite the U.S. law banning deliveries of armaments to those countries which refuse to join the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. He said that "Pakistan is in a very strategic position now in view of what happened in Afghanistan." "I believe it is in our best interests to be supportive of Pakistan," he said. Observers assess this statement as an indication that Washington jointly with Beijing intends to continue using Pakistan as a bridgehead for the spreading of the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan and for preparing an aggression against other countries of the region, first of all against India.

Ronald Reagan who claims to be an adversary of international terrorism actually assumed protection of the Israeli aggressors who staged a criminal act of international terror by bombing a nuclear research centre in Iraq. He alleged that Israel had grounds for concern about Iraq's policy. Reagan pinned the blame for the persisting tension in the Middle East not on Israel but on the victims of Israel's aggression, Arab countries. Closing his eyes to obvious facts, he said: "It is difficult for me to envision Israel as being a threat to its neighbours."

Syrian anti-aircraft missiles that were brought into Lebanon for rebuffing piratic raids of Israeli planes were described by the President as "offensive weapons" aimed at Israel. The absurdity of such a statement was so obvious that immediately after the press conference, a representative of the White House had to come out with the "explanation" that Ronald Reagan, apparently, meant "defensive weapons." The President was asked if he believes it appropriate to give vast military aid to Israel, a country that refuses to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and does not submit its atomic facilities to international control and, as reported, manufactures its own nuclear weapons. Ronald Reagan, who a few minutes earlier made assurances of the adherence was, apparently nonplussed and preferred to avoid the answer by saying that he had not "given very much thought to that particular question." The CBS company pointed out in this connection that the United States had supplied Israel with the Lance missiles which are being transformed by Israel into carriers of its own nuclear weapons. The press reported that it is precisely from the United States that Israel received enriched uranium and plutonium which are necessary for the manufacture of the atomic bomb. A comprehensive report throwing light on the recent secret test of atomic weapons in the South Atlantic by Israel and the Republic of South Africa have been "buried" in the White House. All this shows convincingly that Washington is directly responsible for international brigandage practiced by the Israeli rulers.

Ronald Reagan exerted himself to publicise the economic measures of his administration. Their pro-monopolist character and direction are so clearly manifested that one of the journalists could not refrain from describing the Reagan administration as the "presidency of the rich."

'Hypocrisy' Over Israeli Raid

LD170512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0420 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Jun (TASS)--U.S. President R. Reagan, dressed up in the toga of 'fighter against international terrorism,' has virtually taken into his protection the Israeli aggressors who committed a criminal act of international terror in barbarically bombing the Iraqi center for nuclear research.

Speaking at a press conference in the White House, he hypocritically insisted that Israel did "have grounds for feeling concerned" over the policies of Iraq, which had "wronged" the Zionists in not recognizing the fruits of Israeli aggression against the Arab people and refused to join in Washington's "peace-making," aimed at legalizing them. In his desire to please the Zionists, R. Reagan reached the point where he blamed the continuing tension in the Near East not on the aggressor, Israel, but on its victims, the Arab countries. "It is difficult for me even to imagine that Isarel is a threat to its neighbors," he said.

It is hard to say what predominates in these words, blasphemy or hypocrisy. It is no secret to anyone that it is precisely Israel that has for many year been the source of tension in the Near East and has been pursuing a policy of diktat with respect to the Arab countries. Moreover, it enjoys full support from Washington, which supplies Tel Aviv with modern weaponry for continuing the aggression against the Arab people.

U.S. PROVIDED INTELLIGENCE FOR ATTACK ON IRAQ

LD171220 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] According to reports from Tel Aviv prior to its raid on an Iraqi nuclear research center near Baghdad on 7 June Israel received intelligence information about the facility from the United States. Here is comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

He writes that Israel was equipped for the raid with U.S. built and supplied F-16 and F-15 combat planes. Washington kept silent about the raid for about 24 hours although it had received information that the raid was about to be carried out. The much-vaunted early warning AWACS planes piloted by American crews failed to spot the Israeli aircraft when they violated Saudi Arabia's airspace. In the United Nations the United States is against any sanctions against Israel and finally it has turned out that America has provided intelligence information to the aggressor.

To use a figure of speech the Israeli burglar was equipped with U.S.-built tools for the crime, obtained a complete lay-out of the victims' home and in addition was assured a protection from the enemy community. Such appears to be a reconstruction of events before the Israeli raid on 7 June, on that day and after it in a nutshell. But all nutshell descriptions have one weak point as they tend to oversimplify matters. This one is no exception. In reality Washington is faced with a number of dilemmas. It feels it has to reprimand the aggressor without really punishing it to save its face. After all the Reagan administration insists it is strongly against international terrorism. Therefore Washington has decided to suspend the delivery of an additional four F-16 aircraft without really cutting all military aid to Israel.

Secondly the United States administration has belatedly condemned the Israeli raid without taking sweeping political, economic and other sanctions against its ally. And thirdly it feels it has to say something about allegations by Israel and by the U.S. lawmakers that the raid was justified because Iraq was working towards producing atomic bombs. Such allegations have been made by Israel and some congressmen despite the fact that the Iraqi nuclear facility was open to international inspection and that Iraq had scrupulously complied with its commitments as a signatory to the non-proliferation treaty. So responding to these allegations state department spokesman David Passage had to admit that it was not the conviction of the American Government now was it the consensus within the American intelligence community that Iraq was working on a military program. But he also admitted that the United States shares intelligence information with what he described as friendly countries in the Middle East.

Washington's half-hearted position concerning the Israeli raid amounts to an approval of this obvious act of terrorism. Its token attempt to disassociate itself from it shows that the administration's admiration for and obsession with military force as a key factor in international relations is about to take precedence over reason, negotiations, and compromises. Almost immediately after the Israeli raid Pentagon officials publicly applauded what they described as the surgical bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research center.

More on Complicity

LD161734 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 16 Jun, TASS --Official Washington is making desperate efforts to save its face and to dissociate itself from its involvement in the recent bombing of the nuclear research centre in Iraq. The bombing was stated by Tel Aviv with Washington's knowledge and blessing. [sentence as received] U.S. propaganda is now trying to present matters in such a way as to prove that the White House was not informed regarding Israel's plans and does not approve of its action. Joining in the game, John Scali, ABC news analyst, hypocritically stated, in particular, that the Reagan administration seriously questions Begin's assertions that it was an urgent"life or death" problem that made Israel destroy the reactor in Iraq. With an obvious purpose to confuse things still more, Scali added that U.S. intelligence data did not coincide with the information which the Israeli espionage agency Mossad possessed.

However, these conjectures by U.S. propaganda collapse when confronted with real facts. Thus, the Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ directly points out that when taking the decision to bomb the Iraqi nuclear centre, Tel Aviv based itself on the intelligence data provided for it by the USA. Another Israeli newspaper, MA'ARIV, reports that U.S. experts several times secretly visited Israel last year and informed it of so-called progress of Iraq in creating an atom bomb. Moreover, obviously hurrying and instigating its assistant, the USA even mentioned time--July this year--when, in its view, a bomb would be ready for use.

In actual fact Washington acted not only as a better but also an an accomplice in the piratical attack of the Baghdad suburb. When heading for Iraq, the Israeli aircraft are known to have flown over the territory of Saudi Arabia the air space of which is patrolled by U.S. aircraft provided with the AWACS. Instead of informing the Saudi authorities of violation of the air space and making the Israeli pirates to return where they came from, the specialists from the Pentagon gave them the green light.

These facts give ground to regard U.S. imperialism as a genuine inspirer and direct accomplice in Tel Aviv's new crime.

RSFSR Paper on Raid

LD170821 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 3

[G. Musayelyan article under the rubric "Our Commentary: "Duo of Instigators"]

[Text] They say that time is a great healer. But so far it is proving powerless in the Near East. The events of 1967, when Israel carried out acts of aggression against Egypt, Syria and Jordan, and the Arab-Israeli war of 1973 are receding into the past. The emplacements in the Sinai are covered by sand, and grass has grown over the trenches near the Golan Heights. Yet the Near East remains a hotbed of tension. Moreover the forces of imperialism and Zionism are now preparing a new test for the region--perhaps the most savage of all.

"Prominent aides in the Reagan government," the New York TIMES stresses, "say that a military confrontation could flare up in the next few days." Foreign news agencies are writing about yet another Near East war....

The development of events in the region shows to the full the profound and timely nature of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's analysis and constructive proposals on the Near East. "One hasty step, and a military conflagration could engulf the whole of the Near East region," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary noted. "And it is not known how far the sparks of that conflagration will fly."

These sparks have already scorched Lebanon and Syria, and have now flown as far as Iraq, where with Washington's blessing Tel Aviv carried out a scandalous new act of international terrorism.

The aggression against a sovereign state and blatant flouting by Israel and Washington of all the norms of international law lend a new dimension to the depth and dangers of the Near East conflict. At the same time the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor shows that the people at the helm of Israel's ship of state are not responsible politicians, but people who have adopted the tactics of raiders from the Haganah gangs (incidentally, M. Begin led these gangs at one time) and extremists from the Red Brigades and other terrorist organizations. The press in Arab countries stresses that the bandit bombing is an "act of unconcealed vandalism by the Israeli terrorist leadership."

The inspirer and organizer of the piratical action, as of many others, is Washington. The White House knew beforehand about the Israeli military's plans for a raid on Baghdad: It "was no great surprise to us," the notorious Senator H. Jackson--one of the American Zionists' main placemen in the U.S. Senate--openly admitted. According to Jackson, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Congress Joint Committee on Atomic Energy knew of the possibility of such a step by Tel Aviv.

It is significant that the American bourgeois press makes no secret of its satisfaction at Israel's aggressive step. Citing intelligence sources, it reports that 14 American-manufactured planes took part in the raid on Baghdad, New F-16 fighter-bombers were used for the bomb strike, and F-15's to cover them. In view of the reliable air defense along the Syrian and Jordanian borders with Israel, the raid was planned "by the back door": The planes crossed Saudi Arabia's border at low altitude. In their radio conversations the Israeli pilots used exclusively Arabic, so that the Iraqi side would have the impression that the planes were Jordanian.

The Jerusalem correspondent for CBS notes that both the guidance devices and the special bombs with enhanced penetrative capabilities were of American-manufacture. UPI specifies that bombs with a television guidance system were used.

Tel Aviv planned this act of international piracy in advance and prepared for its implementation. The New York TIMES writes that Begin told Israeli politicians about the forthcoming raid 3 months ago. Information organs in Arab countries warn that the Cabinet of the ultraright Likud bloc, which many observers believe to be threatened with defeat at the elections to the Knesset (parliament) to be held this summer, is deliberately whipping up tension. The aim is to make voters forget about the failure of its domestic socioeconomic policy and unite them on a platform of chauvinism.

Speaking on television, Prime Minister Begin hypocritically declared the bandit attack by the Israeli Air Force on a sovereign country to be a "supremely moral act of self-defense." Despite the sharp condemnation of that action throughout the world, he stated cynically: "We have nothing to apologize for." Moreover Begin proclaimed the determination of the Tel Aviv rulers to prevent the creation of an Arab nuclear industry with all the means at our disposal.

Political circles in the Lebanese capital note that the Israeli premier's brazen and challenging stance can only be explained in terms of the all-round support he has always received from reason--in the future.

At the same time another aspect should be stressed. Why did Washington approve this particular time for an action with such far-reaching consequences? Because if Begin resigns as a result of the elections, then Washington, as the saying goes, will not get anything out of it!!!!

The bombing of Iraq was further evidence of the complete failure of Camp David. At one time the American press represented those accords as a panacea for all ills. It was asserted that a "new era of stabilization" would begin with the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty on the Near East. Time has shown how Washington understands that "stabilization." Under cover of the separate deal American imperialism is trying to establish domination over the region by any means at its disposal. To this end it uses various political economic and military means and the alliance with Israel, as well as with certain other circles of Arab and Islamic reaction.

Washington is hastening to bring its interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces on stream, developing and improving the system of military bases and supplying sophisticated weapons to its underlings, Tel Aviv and Cairo. The extent of the latter's treachery is indicated by the fact that according to some reports at a recent meeting with Begin, As-Sadat was briefed on the raid on Iraq which was in preparation....

The development of events in the Near East shows what could be the result of the lack of monolithic cohesion and unity among the Arab countries in the face of aggression by imperialism and Zionism in the region. After all, the possibility of Israeli planes flying over Saudi Arabia's territory was the link which made the bombing of the Iraqui reactor possible. Something else is also easy to see: Washington's and Tel Aviv's aim is to destroy the Arab countries' unity, bring them to their knees one at a time and turn them into Near Eastern Bantustans.

Israel's latest armed action against yet another Arab state has aroused the angry condemnation of all the world's peoples. Even British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, famous for her belligerence, stated that Britain "totally and utterly condemns Israel's completely unprovoked attack."

As the TASS statement stresses, this action "again indicates that there must be no more delay with joint actions by the forces of peace in order to curb the aggression."

U.S.-PAKISTAN ACCORD MAINLY MILITARY ATURE

LD161448 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 16 Jun, TASS--Political observers, commenting on the agreement reached between the USA and Pakistan as a result of the talks which James Buckley, U.S. under secretary of state, held in Islamabad, point out that it is first of all of military character. Thus, the USA undertook to supply Islamabad with up-to-date F-16 fighter-bombers--the same type of aircraft which were used recently during the bandit attack on Iraq by another ally of the USA--Israel. The other details of the agreement are kept secret. It has become known, however, that part of the military equipment is to be supplied to Islamabad by the United States already this year.

On the whole the agreement provides for the granting of U.S. military and economic aid to Islamabad worth more than 3,000 million dollars during five years.

This is another step in the further development of the dangerous-to-the-cause-of-peace military cooperation between the USA and Pakistan which Washington intends to turn into a springboard for the realisation of U.S. aggressive designs in Asia. After the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, Washington has been looking for a substitute for it in the role of gendarme and bearer of U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf area.

At a press conference here a State Department spokesman did not conceal that the USA by broadening relations with Pakistan pursues first of all its own interests. He asserted that arms deliveries to Islamabad do not pose a considerable threat to the region and will not facilitate the arms race there.

U.S. laws forbid the administration to give aid to countries, including Pakistan, which conduct work to create a nuclear potential of their own. Therefore the Reagan government urgently applied to Congress in a demand to reconsider the legislation. Observers note that the White House is confident that the Congress will not put obstacles in its way.

Nuclear Development Help

LD161518 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 16 Jun, TASS--Islamabad, with Washington's tacit approval and backing, is finalising work to create nuclear weapons of its own. The U.S. press with reference to intelligence sources, reports that the first Pakistani atomic bomb is to be prepared at the end of this year or early next year, after which Pakistan will be able to start a mass production of such bombs.

Official Washington knows well about the plans and encourages them. The magazine ATLANTIC writes with reference to State Department officials that President Reagan obviously intends to reconsider the traditional policy of combating proliferation of nuclear arms or to weaken it.

The Washington administration objects only to Islamabad's openly proclaiming its entry into the "nuclear club" upon testing an atomic bomb in its own territory. In this connection a "convenient place" for it to test an atomic bomb in the territory of another country is being sought. According to the magazine, the White House's plan obviously is to secure that the nature of a Pakistani explosion when it occurs, prove indistinct and that the place of an explosion be not obviously associated with Pakistan. [sentence as received]

This Jesuitical plan has a precedent, according to the ATLANTIC. Thus, when reports appeared in the press that the Republic of South Africa was preparing nuclear tests in the Kalahari Desert, the USA persuaded Pretoria into not doing that. As a result, there were two explosions of an "unidentified nature" in the South Atlantic in September 1979 and December 1980.

Washington pleases Islamabad, assigning it a considerable place in promoting U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf area.

Thus, negotiations are underway on a considerable modernization of port facilities in Karachi and other cities on the coast to adapt them for the storage of ammunition, heavy equipment, fuel and various equipment for the needs of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The ATLANTIC points out that, along with that, the USA, continuing the undeclared war against the legitimate government of the DRA, intends to finance the formation of a full-size corps in Pakistan and to supply armaments for it. The newly-formed corps with two infantry divisions is to be deployed along the border with Afghanistan.

De facto assistance in creating a Pakistani atomic bomb is part of Washington's extensive plans in heightening tension in the Near and Middle East.

SOVIET PAPER COMMENTS ON 'WAR CRIMINAL' IN U.S.

LD161324 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun, TASS--War criminal Karl Linnas, who fled from justice, now lives in New York, 21 Goldsmith Avenue, Green Lawn, L.I. On January 20th, 1962, he was sentenced to death by the collegium for criminal cases of the Supreme Court of the Estonian Republic for his crimes against mankind on the territory of Soviet Estonia, temporarily occupied by the Nazis in the last war. This is reported by the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, which publishes a feature story from a book "Retribution Must Come" by the Soviet journalist Vladimir Molchanov, now being prepared for the press by the Political Literature Publishers. The book includes a series of items exposing war criminals, who found shelter in some Western countries.

Karl Linnas, the feature story says, was chief of a concentration camp in Tartu, where over 12,000 Soviet people perished during the fascist occupation.

When the Nazis occupied Tartu in July 1941, Warrant Officer Karl Linnas of the bourgeois army, aged 22, was at first appointed to be duty officer at the Tartu concentration camp and in October 1941 became chief of the camp. He enjoyed an excellent reputation with the Nazi authorities.

At the concentration camp, the feature story continued, a "special department" was set up for the interrogation of prisoners.

The decision was taken there who was to be executed and who would remain alive. As a rule, Linnas himself took the decision and watched the executions which took place at the so-called "Jalak line" at an anti-tank ditch. Eyewitnesses noticed a special feature: Standing at the edge of the ditch, Linnas fired only on those men, women or children who after tumbling down remained alive.

"Linnas seemed to be born for such supplementary firing since he got a special kick out of this", an eyewitness said. Another witness confirmed that no execution was carried out without the presence of Linnas.

In the autumn of 1941, prisoners at Tartu concentration camp were executed daily. In winter, Linnas introduced a different procedure; because of the frost, prisoners were killed only on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Hilda Karlovna Jalkas, an eyewitness, testified: "In December 1941, I was arrested and sent to the concentration camp where Estonians, Russians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Jews and Gypsies were detained. Many of the guards were real sadists."

"In 1942, I saw how four or five year-old children were carried away in a bus. They were told that they were going to a bath house. Karl Linnas left together with the children. Later it became common knowledge that the children, about 100 of them, were lying in the antitank ditch."

"I remember Linnas as an extremely brutal man. He always took part in the selection and transportation of prisoners to be executed. I know that Linnas raped many women detained in the camp."

In 1944, when the Soviet Army liberated Estonia, the feature story says in conclusion, Linnas escaped and sometime later turned up in New York. In 1960, Linnas became a United States citizen. When the Soviet Union asked for the extradition of the war criminal, the United States refused to comply.

SKOROV WRITES ON REAGAN DOMESTIC ECONOMIC POLICIES

LD151501 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 June publishes on page 4 a 2,000-word article by Doctor of Economic Sciences G. Skorov under the heading "Between Two Stools: Washington's Economic Program." Skorov notes the "unusual methods" being employed by the Reagan administration in the economic sphere, the aim being to "release private initiative from its 'state fetters,'" and discusses the implications of some aspects of the new administration's economic policy, such as tax cuts and the cuts in federal spending. However, Skorov asserts, "What the President and his close advisers say should not be taken too literally," and he goes on to explain that the President proposes "what is in essence a change in the forms of state monopoly control, not its abolition." Skorov goes on to discuss U.S. plans for tackling inflation and cutting public spending while increasing defense expenditure, concluding that these two aims are incompatible.

COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC RAPPROCHEMENT, HAIG VISIT

IZVESTIYA Preview

LD161443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Afafonov commentary: "The Hosts' Advances and the Guests' Luggage"]

[Text] According to the news agencies, the official visit to Beijing of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig begins 14 June. This will be the first visit to China by an official representative of the new U.S. administration.

The eve of the visit has seen intensified propaganda from both sides of the idea of the importance of mutual rapprochement, the commonality of strategic interests and the need for the further coordination of the actions of China and the United States in the international arena, proceeding primarily from a position of opposition to the Soviet Union. Anti-Sovietism has remained the dominant theme in the propaganda chorus surrounding the forthcoming visit.

To demonstrate its "usefulness" to the new U.S. administration, Beijing has supported virtually all the White House foreign policy actions, including the interference in the affairs of El Salvador, active assistance to the Chilean junta, the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the intensification of the military confrontation on the European Continent. And what is more, China is urging Washington to "toughen" its policy toward the USSR and the other socialist countries.

A particular sphere in which the essence of the peace-endangering U.S.-Chinese partnership appeared most clearly is the Beijing and Washington line on Democratic Afghanistan and People's Kampuchea.

In preparing for Haig's visit to Beijing the White House undertook a number of measures which shifted the accent of the Reagan administration's political course vis-a-vis China. The military aspect of the mutual rapprochement must be noted above all else. On the eve of the secretary of state's trip Washington declared the U.S. readiness to ease restrictions on the sale to Beijing of technology and equipment which can be used for military purposes. As the New York TIMES noted, in preparing for Haig's visit to China the administration will be moving in the direction of adopting decisions which will intensify the military nature of U.S.-Chinese relations. The present U.S. administration is seeking to remove from China about 100 different discriminatory legal measures including the abolition of restrictions on direct economic aid. In particular, U.S. secretary of commerce, M. Baldridge has said that his department is reviewing "obsolete" legislation hindering the development of trade between the two countries. All these actions are based on the change of approach to China, which is now being transferred to the category of "friendly underdeveloped country."

Washington's initiatives in relation to Beijing are designed to express the interest of the new administration in strengthening the partnership with China. In this connection the White House is trying to muffle the problem of Taiwan, which is painful for the Chinese leadership. As is known, Reagan's sympathies toward Taipei provoked a sharp reaction in Beijing. The U.S. election campaign was a protracted shock for Beijing. First there was candidate Reagan's speech about his intention to restore full relations with Taiwan; then there were the similar utterances from his adviser R. Clive during a trip to Southeast Asia, and finally the downright taunt at the inauguration ceremony, to which Taipei's representatives were also invited. The new administration has not budged an inch from its "two Chinas" policy. Even the White House decision about the possibility of selling military equipment to China contains a stipulation about the continuation of similar deliveries to Taipei, "though this may indeed raise objections from the Beijing government."

Thus, the compromise forming the basis of the documents on establishing diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States is openly being ignored by Washington.

On the whole, U.S. Secretary of State Haig's forthcoming trip to China is being described by observers as a new step on the path of the rapprochement of Beijing and Washington on an anti-Soviet militarist basis embodied specifically in the consolidation of military and political cooperation, as a policy of blackmail and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the suppression of national liberation movements, and as the striving for hegemony and diktat.

Ovchinnikov Comments

LD170810 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Here is what Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes about U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Beijing: The Beijing leadership solicited this visit, hoping to clarify President Reagan's true attitude to the Taiwan deal. This is an important issue. After all, that deal at one time facilitated the normalization of American-Chinese relations and Ronald Reagan in his election campaign called for better relations with Taiwan which frightened Beijing. And so now there is a real dilemma. It is not easy to please the Taiwan lobby in the United States by promising modern American bombers while cooperating with the PRC for anti-Soviet reasons.

And so what can be done to keep the Beijing wolves satisfied and the Taiwan sheep all in one piece? The current administration has found a curious way out of the dilemma. It has decided to increase weapon supplies to both sides. Just before Haig's departure from Washington, plans were made known to increase the military aspect of American-Chinese relations, that is, to lift export restrictions and open the way for American involvement in rearming China. This would make it possible to sell China such military hardware as engines for F-16 bombers and two antitank rockets. The New York TIMES has commented that such a move would induce China to withdraw its objections to selling more American fighters to Taiwan and therefore keep Taiwan from hindering Chinese-American strategy against Moscow.

There is an interesting background to all this. Last summer, when China's Deputy Prime Minister Geng Biao visited Washington, an agreement was not only reached on dual purpose American hardware, that is, hardware used for either civilian or military purposes. That would include, for instance, helicopters, trucks and radar. It turns out that the Chinese asked for the same kind of military ties as the United States has with Egypt. It seems that the United States liked the idea and so it suggested a way to comply with the request. After all, American weapons are supplied both to Israel and Egypt in the Middle East. So it was decided to try sending American fighters to Taiwan as well as a wider assortment of weapons to Beijing. But the similarity with the Middle East does not end with deliveries of American military hardware and weapons. Another similarity is that the United States' supplies to Tel Aviv and to Beijing are meant for aggressive, expansionist purposes, a menace to peace and the security of nations. Israel is using American support to attack Arab countries and Beijing wanted to attack Vietnam, Laos and other countries. It's common knowledge that normalization of Sino-American relations was followed by the Chinese attack on Vietnam, the coordination of Washington's and Beijing's action in the undeclared war against Afghanistan and an attempt to return to power the bloody Pol Pot regime. Increasing the military potential of the current Beijing regime means giving arms to expansionists. The consequences of that policy were clearly evident when Israel attacked Iraq in an act of international banditry.

RPP Commentary

OW162042 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Commentary by station observer (Xi Wu)]

[Text] Just as expected, the Voice of Taiwan broadcasting station showed no sign of despondence over the present meeting between the Chinese leaders and their distinguished American guests.

During the meeting held in Beijing, both sides reached a mutual understanding on all major issues with regard to their foreign policies. This was expected. People have clearly realized that Beijing's "serious warning" on Washington's pro-Taiwan line was only a cheap propaganda farce. The Chinese leaders are only concerned about one thing--that is, to truly become "screws which will never rust" in executing the imperialists' anti-Soviet and antisocialist strategy. It goes without saying that they will be remunerated by the United States for rendering such services. Indeed, the masters at Zhongnanhai, not long ago, worried about whether or not the Reagan administration would disregard their loyalty while emphasizing U.S.-Taiwan relations. Now, it is conceivable that such worries no longer exist. In Beijing, the U.S. secretary of state had already reaffirmed that the U.S. ruling administration seeks to pin its hopes on the China card from now on. In other words, it still tries to promote its interests for its struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and against the world's peaceful and progressive forces.

The opinions expressed by the U.S. newspaper New York TIMES in this regard are truly interesting. Prior to Haig's departure for China, this newspaper pointed out: The decision to sell weapons to China is, in essence, a preliminary answer to Beijing, which seeks to play, in Sino-U.S. relations, the kind of role played by Egypt in Egyptian-U.S. relations. This is an extremely practical conclusion. Who does not know that U.S. imperialism uses its military supplies to remunerate Egypt's As-Sadat for betraying the vital interests of the Arab people in an effort to help realize the imperialists' ambition for hegemony?

However, the Beijing leaders have long envied As-Sadat for playing such a role. Let us take the example of their attitude in dealing with Afghanistan. Zhongnanhai has actually played the role of a major supplier in the undeclared war against the Afghan people in the interests of U.S. imperialism in order to help those counterrevolutionary scum invade Afghan territory via neighboring Pakistan. This has made the Chinese people pay a heavy price of several billion yuan.

According to news from Beijing, in the past few days U.S. imperialism has sought to ask China to shoulder even heavier burdens to insure the fulfillment of its international strategic task. The Beijing leaders have agreed to play their extra role as military policemen in Asia in exchange for U.S. sales of arms to China. This means that the Chinese laboring masses will have to make even greater sacrifices to achieve something that is not even slightly connected with their own interests.

TASS ASSAILS COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI REACTOR ATTACK

LD161520 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun TASS--TASS commentator Mikhail Knyazkov writes: Beijing's extreme anti-Soviet psychosis is becoming indeed pathological. Judging by everything, China is already prepared to connect all events in the world with "Moscow's expansionist designs." Such a conclusion suggests itself after reading a commentary concerning Israel's attack on the nuclear research centre in Iraq, published by the Shanghai newspaper WEN HUI BAO a few days ago.

It turns out that if someone benefitted from the Israeli act of international terrorism it was...the Soviet Union. The newspaper motivates these ravings by saying that the Soviet Union thus gained an opportunity of strengthening its influence in the Middle East. But more is to come. The Shanghai oracles, of course, could not refrain from expressing regret over the involvement of the latter day ally of the PRC, the United States, in the latest arrogant provocation of Tel Aviv. Damage was inflicted upon the efforts by the Reagan administration to build up anti-Soviet "strategic unity" in the Middle East, they say.

It seems that this commentary includes everything from Beijing's propaganda collection--refined slander and malicious concoctions. Only one thing is absent--words of solidarity with Iraq and condemnation of Israel's criminal deeds. But, where from could they take them if the minds of the Chinese hack writers are only stuffed with one matter; search for all kinds of means, even the most absurd and monstrous, to cast aspersions on the policy of the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that fishing in troubled waters is Beijing's favorite pastime. The USSR not only has always sided with victims of aggression but has always pressed and is pressing for lasting peace in the Near and Middle East. It advanced a set of constructive proposals aimed at the attainment of this target. This and not some intrigues are precisely the reason for the well deserved authority of the USSR.

As for China, judging by the WEN HUI BAO commentary, they would obviously like to convert the Middle East into an American domain. Otherwise, the newspaper would not have shed crocodile tears over the damage to United States policy in the region, caused by the recent events.

PRAVDA SCORES CHINA'S ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD170907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta article under the rubric "International Notes": "Slanderers at Work"]

[Text] In the interests of strengthening the foundations of world peace and detente, the 26th CPSU Congress put forward new peace initiatives and proposed that specific talks be held on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all the countries concerned, including the PRC. These constructive proposals evoked a response and understanding in broad political circles, including people whom it is difficult to imagine having sympathies with the land of the soviets. This development alarmed Beijing and its propaganda machine set to work with a will, spewing out slander and lies.

You will search in vain the pages of the Chinese central press for so much as a semblance of a businesslike analysis of the Soviet peace initiatives. The international sections of newspapers and magazines are full of the same old articles and news items trying to scare readers with the mythical "Soviet threat."

In an attempt to make the heightening of international tension irreversible and to mask its own militarist preparations, the PRC mass mdeia are stepping up the provocative anti-Soviet campaign. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO recently carried a series of editorials making slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union's foreign policy. According to a RENMIN RIBAO commentator, the Soviet initiatives to safeguard security in the Persian Gulf region are merely "a cover for further southward expansion" and its proposals for confidence-building measures in the Far East and a moratorium on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and for summit talks between the USSR and the United States are "a big game Moscow is playing under the flag of peace and detente."

In the process China's leaders are trying to foist their rabid anti-Sovietism upon other countries and to teach them how to conduct their relations with the USSR. Beijing propaganda is calling for the NATO bloc to be strengthened and for people "not to yield to the Kremlin's peace offensive" and is trying to frighten Japan and West Europe with untruthful cock-and-bull stories about "Soviet expansionism."

The forces of imperialism and reaction have only to raise an anti-Soviet ballyhoo and it immediately gets a lively response and support in Beijing. Witness the fact that RENMIN RIBAO published anti-Soviet extracts from a speech made by U.S. Presidential assistant for national security affairs, R. Allen, Senator Jackson's call to "make Chinese-U.S. relations a reliable counterbalance" to the USSR, and the anti-Soviet statements made by Secretary of State Haig during his tour of the Near East countries and Secretary of Defense Weinberger during his visit to West Europe.

The provocative decisions of NATO's leading organs in Rome and Brussels met with the PRC leaders' undisguised approval. Chinese propaganda is enthusiastically parroting the anti-Soviet statements of NATO Secretary General Luns and U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger.

At the same time central newspapers and magazines portray U.S. imperialism, aggressive NATO circles and revanchist forces in the FRG and Japan as "innocent lambs" confronted by "the bloodthirsty bear." In its zeal to stir up anti-Soviet feeling the PRC press has gone so far as to describe the decision on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe as "necessary self-defense" and "a guarantee of peace and security."

Misrepresenting the real causes of the current heightening of international tension, Beijing's propagandists, regardless of the facts, are trying to present Soviet foreign policy as "a threat to the whole world." The rationale of such statements is obvious: The peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries represents an insuperable obstacle in the Beijing hegemonists' path.

China's leaders are busily slipping the capitalist countries' ruling circles the so-called "China card," hoping thereby to give fresh impetus to the struggle against the socialist community countries and the world revolutionary and national liberation movements, sow the seeds of mistrust toward the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and knock together under Beijing's aegis "a broad anti-Soviet front" in the international arena. "How the struggle against the USSR will fare without China and its population of one billion is a factor which the leaders of the United States and other states must take into consideration," the newspaper ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO wrote.

Stripped to its bare essentials, Beijing's logic is based on a simple and primitive calculation: You (imperialists) accept us (China's leaders) as equal partners and help and support our hegemonist and militarist plans and we will try to pay you back with interest. This scenario is in fact being enacted by Beijing propaganda right now.

Having assumed the unseemly role of anti-Soviet mouthpiece and apologist of the arms race and confrontation, China's leaders are going against the vital interests both of their own people and of all the peoples of the world. China's course is encouraging imperialist circles' adventurism and creating the illusion among them that it is possible to recover their lost positions and alter the correlation of forces in the world in their own favor. In other words, the PRC leadership's hegemonist and anti-Soviet policy is a factor fostering the increase in imperialism's aggressiveness and pushing the world back into the "cold war" era and into a new upward spiral of the arms race.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USTINOV VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Reception Held

LD161533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[TASS Report under the general headline "Meetings in Ulaanbaatar"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jun--Today Y. Tsedenbal held a reception in D.F. Ustinov's honor. Your friendly visit to our country, Tsedenbal said, is a new manifestation of the concern of the Soviet leadership headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that great friend of socialist Mongolia for the Mongolian people's prosperity and happiness.

The Mongolian and Soviet servicemen, he noted, continuing and augmenting the glorious combat traditions of the older generation, in single formation are standing guard over our people's socialist gains and are enhancing their combat skill together. The servicemen of the Mongolian People's Army are persistently learning from their Soviet brothers in arms and consider it their honorable duty to strengthen Mongolian-Soviet combat collaboration by every means.

On behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the Mongolian Government and entire people we expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that tested fighter for peace and the peoples' friendship. The Soviet Government, the heroic Soviet people and the leadership of the valiant Soviet Armed Forces for their invaluable, truly internationalist aid in strengthening the country's defense capability and enhancing the combat might of the Mongolian Armed Forces.

D.F. Ustinov delivered a reply of speech. It gives me enormous satisfaction, he said, to fulfill the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that great and sincere friend of the Mongolian people, hero of the MPR and honorary citizen of the Mongolian People's Republic, and to convey his warm greetings and best wishes to the Mongolian communists and all Mongolian people in building socialism.

The close and sincere friendship between our peoples and armies, the minister noted, has firm historical roots. Its foundation was laid by the great Lenin and Mongolian people's remarkable son--Sukhe Baatar. It has been strengthened by the blood of Soviet and Mongolian servicemen shed jointly in defeating Von Ungern's gangs, in the battle against the Japanese invaders at Halhaiyn Gol and in the Great Patriotic war.

Relying on the aid and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the minister noted, the Mongolian people under the MPRP's leadership have in a comparatively brief span of history implemented imposing socialist transformations and achieved great successes in economic and cultural building. The path your country has traveled in 60 years is equivalent to many centuries--it is a truly impressive path of creation.

The meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal and the reciprocal visits by party and government delegations have become traditional and truly regular. D.F. Ustinov said. They enhance the effectiveness of all-round Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and open up new paths for strengthening the friendship between our fraternal parties, countries and peoples.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th MPRP Congress which has just completed its work were events of great historical importance. The congresses demonstrated once again the unity of views and cohesion of our parties, the triumph of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and they outlined new frontiers in socialist and communist building.

But the fraternal socialist countries, the minister stressed, are having to resolve their creative tasks under complex international conditions. U.S. aggressive circles and their NATO partners are openly gambling on the arms race and on the rejection of the principle of parity and equal security. On this plane the Chinese hegemonists are merging with them. By their actions they are seeking to undermine the unity of the socialist community, aggravate the world situation and create new difficulties in interstate relations. This obliges us tirelessly to heighten our vigilance and strengthen the defense might of the socialist community countries.

Visit to Motorized Troops

LD102206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union, Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Army General Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, were given a cordial reception today by the men of one of the motorized infantry formations of the Mongolian People's Army. They are paying an official friendly visit to Mongolia. A meeting of Mongolian-Soviet friendship Society was held. In a speech to the meeting, Comrade Ustinov stressed that the friendship of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Mongolian People's Army embodied the firm unity of our countries.

11 Jun Reception

LD121541 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1359 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jun (TASS)--"The selfless toil of the Mongolian people for the renewal of your beautiful country and for the further building of socialism is bearing rich fruit," said Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who is in the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] on an official friendly visit. He was speaking at a reception he gave at the USSR Embassy in the MPR in honor of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

Socialist innovation and scientific-technical progress are being introduced into agricultural production. Year by year, the working class and the intelligentsia are growing, and the image of Mongolia's working people is changing. In a word, the plans of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] to create the material-technical basis of socialism in the country and to continue its socioeconomic and spiritual development are being put into practice.

The present socialist reality of Mongolia, Dmitriy Ustinov stressed, is an indisputable confirmation of the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. History has shown incontrovertibility that close friendship and all-round cooperation between the countries and peoples of the socialist comity provide a firm foundation for the development of each of the socialist countries and of the comity as a whole.

Dmitriy Ustinov said that the meetings and talks held during this visit with the leaders of the MPR and of its army have been useful. "They will certainly promote the further development of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal peoples and armies and serve the greater strengthening of our combat alliance."

Mongolian-Soviet friendship, whose foundations were laid by the great V.I. Lenin and by D. Sukhe Baatar, leader of the Mongolian people's revolution, for 60 years now has been lighting our way to the heights of social progress, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said in a reply speech. Relying on the invaluable aid of the Leninist Party of the great Soviet people and its heroic armed forces, the working people of Mongolia have defended the gains of our revolution from the encroachments of internal and external enemies, have built the foundations of a socialist society, and are now working on completing the creation of the material and technical basis of socialism.

It is especially pleasant for us to mark the importance of these remarkable fruits of the Leninist friendship of our peoples at a time when the Mongolian people, together with its loyal friends, are approaching a noteworthy date in their history, the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal continued.

The fulfillment of the program adopted by the party congress to develop the country's national economy and culture during the new 5-year plan will be yet another major step along the path of total construction of socialism in Mongolia. Of invaluable importance for the successful fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is the ever increasing technical and economic aid from the Soviet Union.

It is with deep satisfaction, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said in conclusion, that we note that the official friendly visit to the MPR by Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, and other eminent Soviet military leaders serves the cause of further strengthening the ties of friendship and combat collaboration between the two fraternal peoples and their armies and the cause of raising our country's defense capability.

Speeches at Rally

LD161003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 pp 1,3

[Report by TASS special correspondents Yu. Bausin and V. Serov: "Friendship Rally"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jun--The servicemen of one of the motorized rifle formations of the Mongolian People's Army [MPA] today gave a cordial welcome to Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who are in Mongolia on an official friendly visit.

The guests familiarized themselves with the combat history of the formation, which participated in the fighting at Halhiyn Gol and in the routing of the Kwangtung Army. The Soviet military leaders also familiarized themselves with the life and routine of Mongolian servicemen and attended combat training exercises.

A Soviet-Mongolian friendship rally was held. Addressing it, Col Gen J. Abhia, Mongolian minister of defense, said that the MPA has traveled a heroic path in close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Army over the past 60 years. In combat against common enemies the profoundly international Leninist friendship and the combat cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their armies always found graphic expression. They are sealed by jointly shed blood and the selfless labor of our two fraternal countires' best sons and daughters.

It was with a sense of legitimate pride in the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and its domestic and foreign policy, he said, that the entire personnel of the republic's Armed Forces greeted the 18th party congress decisions and the prospects for socialist creation outlined in 'The "Basic Guidelines for the Development of Mongolia's National Economy and Culture for 1981-85."

MPA servicemen are indefatigably strengthening combat friendship and cooperation with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries and, above all, with the Soviet Union's Armed Forces. Reciprocal visits by military delegations, exchanges of experience, familiarization with our armies' life and routine and other forms of cooperation always make an important contribution to the cause of educating servicemen in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

Then Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov spoke. He conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes from Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a great friend of the Mongolian people and an ardent fighter for peace and social progress.

Your brothers in class and arms--servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces send you MPA servicemen, D.F. Ustinov said combat greetings and good wishes for success in defend the Mongolian people's peaceful labor! As your guests, we note with satisfaction that the MPA's entire life and activity are linked by indissoluble bonds with the Mongolian people's heroic history, with the traditions of Soviet-Mongolian friendship. Your division bears the name of the fearless Sukhe-Baatar, Mongolia's glorious son. The victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution and the birth of the MPA are inseparably linked with his activity. Together with the great Lenin, he laid the sound foundations of Soviet-Mongolian friendship. You are heirs to the combat glory of the calverymen who fought heroically with Soviet servicemen on the Halhiyn Gol River, in the Khingan Mountains and in Manchurian fields against Japanese militarists and aggressors.

Soviet-Mongolian combat cooperation manifested itself graphically during the Great Patriotic War. The sincere and disinterested assistance to each other gladdened the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and their servicemen, inspired them to new exploits, promoted victory and brought it nearer. Let us recall the graphic demonstrations of friendship and fraternity between our peoples that developed from the meetings on the front during the Great Patriotic War between the Mongolian people's emissaries--Comrades Ghoybalsan and Tsedenbal and other leaders of Mongolia--and soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army. "In 1943," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recalls, "at the height of fierce fighting against the fascist aggressors, a Mongolian delegation headed by Marshal Ghoybalsan came to the front. It handed over to the Soviet Army a column of tanks put together with money collected by Mongolian working people. You do not forget such a thing, comrades!"

We can state with good reason, the USSR defense minister pointed out, that the working people and servicemen of fraternal Mongolia made a contribution to the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. Many of them were awarded USSR orders and medals. The highest awards for military leaders were presented--the Order of Suvorov First Class to Marshal of Mongolia Kh. Ghoybalsan and the order of Kutusov First Class to Lt Gen, now Marshal of Mongolia, Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal.

Thousands of Soviet servicemen were in turn awarded Mongolian orders and medals. And Marshals of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov and I.S. Konev, Mar Avn V.A. Sudets and Army Generals I.A. Pliyev and I.I. Fedyuninskiy were awarded the title of Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The friendship of the Soviet Armed Forces and the MPA typifies the strong unity of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and of the Soviet Union and Mongolia. Life has confirmed the mighty, all-conquering force of this unity both in battles against enemies and in the years of our peoples' creative labor. The land of the soviets helped fraternal People's Mongolia literally to cross centuries, to pass straight from feudalism to the building of socialism and to scale considerable heights in socioeconomic and cultural building. Relying on the assistance and the comprehensive support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, Mongolia now stands firmly on the path of socialism. The Soviet Union and Mongolia, like all the socialist community countries, are leading a full, creative life.

As you know, the 26th CPSU Congress had been held in our country. It summed up the past 5-year period and defined the immediate tasks of the Communist Party and the Soviet people in the spheres of domestic and foreign policy. Our country is concentrating all its efforts in two interrelated directions--communist creation and the struggle to strengthen peace. This policy meets with the warm approval and support of the entire Soviet people and of all the world's people of good will.

The 18th MPRP Congress also concluded its work recently. It adopted important decisions on further developing the national economy, science and culture and strengthening Mongolia's defense capability and chose the party's new supreme leading organ--the MPRP Central Committee headed by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, that great friend of the Soviet people and eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement. We sincerely wish the Mongolian people the successful implementation of the congress decisions!

The speaker went on to point out that the peoples of the socialist community countries are having to fulfill creative tasks in a complex international situation. The United STates and other NATO states are stepping up aggressive preparations fanning hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and grossly interfering in the affairs of sovereign states and peoples.

The Chinese hegemonists are acting in concert with imperialist reaction. In the international arena they are pursuing a policy sharply hostile to socialism and the cause of peace and detente.

In China the economy is being intensively militarized, the army's combat strength is built up, and it is being modernized with NATO's help. A large part of the Chinese Army is concentrated on the borders of the Soviet Union and Mongolia. The Beijing leaders do not cease armed provocations against Socialist Vietnam.

The new peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress are making headway, and the struggle to implement them is continuing. We are required to maintain constant high vigilance and to show indefatigable concern for strengthening the socialist community countries' defense capability and enhancing their armies' combat readiness.

Through joint concerted efforts our parties and states are ensuring the successful resolution of complex and crucial tasks in this sphere. The Soviet Armed Forces vigilantly stand guard over our peoples' peaceful labor. Fulfilling the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions, army and navy servicemen are tirelessly improving their combat training. Together with the serivcemen of the fraternal socialist countries' armies they are worthily fulfilling their patriotic and international duty.

The MPA is an important link in the combat cooperation of the socialist countries' armies. Thanks to the concern of the MPRP and the Mongolian people it is equiped with modern weapons and combat hardware and is persistently improving combat readiness. Your division is located in an important salient. You, its servicemen, are entrusted with keeping a combat watch at the forefront of your motherland's defense, on the front lines of the socialist community. And this determines the very high responsibility entrusted to you in fulfilling your patriotic and international duty, the speaker emphasized.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov expressed confidence that the combat friendship and cooperation of the Soviet and Mongolian servicemen will continue to strengthen and develop. He wished the Mongolian Armed Forces new successes in combat and political training and in strengthening the country's defense capability.

The guests were accompanied on the visit by D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Centarl Committee.

DEMICHEV, MPR OFFICIALS ATTEND KREMLIN RECEPTION

LD161911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Friendship Festival"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Culture held a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in honor of the Mongolian culture festival in the Soviet Union. The reception was attended by G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, a delegation headed by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Mongolian minister of culture, and D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

On the Soviet side, the reception was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, leaders of state and public oragnizations and cultural figures.

SOVIET-AFGHAN BORDER TREATY SIGNED IN KABUL

LD162004 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] A Soviet-Afghan treaty on border demarcation has been signed in Kabul. The border runs from the western shore of Lake Zorkul' to Pik Povala Sheveykovskogo. The treaty sets the legal seal on the existing guarded soundary and reaffirms its inviolability.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN FOUNDING CONGRESS

Ziray Address

LD151548 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Kabul, 15 Jun, TASS--The establishment of a National Fatherland Front (NFF) is a practical realisation of the permanent striving on Afghan patriots for true unification in the name of independence and progress, said Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He was addressing today the opening session of the NFF constituent congress with a report on the rules of the front.

The leading and guiding force of the NFF, like of the entire Afghan society, S.M. Ziray pointed out, is the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which has brought the Afghan people to the victory of the April revolution. The most important objective of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Government of Afghanistan and the entire Afghan people at the present stage is to rout completely and ultimately the enemies of the Afghan revolution, which interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs with the support of imperialism. Chinese hegemonists and reactionary forces, try to prevent its people from working peacefully and living as it likes.

The draft of the NFF rules, the reporters says, point out the necessity of resolute support by the front for the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which is aimed at ensuring peace, peaceful coexistence, international detente, at a political settlement of disputable and outstanding issues between neighbour countries and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between them.

It is common knowledge, S.M. Ziray pointed out, that friendly relations with our northern neighbour--the Soviet Union--are traditional to our country. After the April revolution these friendly relations outgrew into real fraternity. Our people feel at present all-round aid from its elder brother, the great Soviet people and other countries of the socialist community. In its activity the front is to contribute to a further development of traditional friendship between the Afghan people and the great Soviet people, the peoples of the other socialist countries.

Touching upon the structure of the front, the speaker noted that the supreme body of the NFF will be the all-Afghan congress of the front, which will be convened at least once in five years. The delegates to the congress are to elect an NFF national committee to guide the work of the front in the period between the congresses. An executive committee which is to be elected by the national committee from among its composition will function in the period between the sessions of the national committee to resolve current issues and direct the activity of the front.

Report on Congress

LD151614 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Kabul, 15 Jun, TASS--The founding congress of the National Patriotic Front that took place here today became a vivid manifestation of the unity of Afghanistan's national patriotic forces.

The delegates to the congress unanimously approved the front's rules and elected its steering bodies. They unanimously elected Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as chairman of the National Patriotic Front.

The delegates to the congress stressed in an address to the people of Afghanistan that the establishment of the front would help resolve the problems facing the country. They condemned the intrigues of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction aimed at eliminating the achievements of the country's working people.

The participants in the congress also approved an "appeal to the peoples of the region," which stresses: The establishment of the National Patriotic Front means that the Afghan national democratic revolution and democratic power born of it rely on the support of the broadest masses of the people and express their vital interests and aspirations, any attempts of the enemies of new Afghanistan to stem by force and perfidy its onward march are doomed to failure, the appeal points out.

The document urges the peoples of the region to take joint actions in the name of a lasting peace and the normalisation of the situation in the region. The delegates appealed anew to Iran and Pakistan to start direct negotiations without any preliminary terms on the entire range of problems pertaining to relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and those countries.

The participants in the congress have confirmed that it is in the context of political settlement that the question of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet troop contingent from Afghanistan can and must be resolved.

Clergyman Cited

LD161043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Complete Trust"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Jun--The forthcoming creation of the National Fatherland Front in Afghanistan is the focus of attention of the Afghan press and public.

The front's creation, declared Shaykh 'Ali Huseyn, a representative of the clergy of the central Afghan Province of Bamian, accords with the aspirations of the people of our ancient land. We know that these aspirations are the focus of attention of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and DRA Government. The unification of workers, peasants, artisans, clergy and intelligentsia and tribal representatives in this front is an important factor in the further development and prosperity of our motherland. The Afghan people, he said, express complete trust in the front which is being created and are ready to take an active part in ensuring tranquillity and security in the country.

There has now, Shaykh 'Ali Huseyn continued, been a considerable increase in the level of awareness of the Afghan working people, who now know very well who their friends are and who are their enemies. He resolutely refuted the enemies' fabrications alleging that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan. That is a lie, he said. The mosques are open in the country. The DRA Government--and every Muslim can see this--expresses deep respect for religion.

The Afghan press is publishing reports of mass meetings and gatherings taking place in various provinces in the country during which representatives of the most diverse strata of Afghan society are expressing support for the policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government.

WARSAW PZPR MEETING SHARES CPSU LETTER ASSESSMENTS

LD161344 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun.TASS--According to a report of the PAP agency, a party report and election conference of the Warsaw Military District was held with the participation of member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and National Defense Minister, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski. The delegates to the conference passed a decision saying that they regard with full understanding the initiatives and proposals, which were put forward in the course of the election campaign by all the primary party organizations, which are guided by the ideas of guarantee of the country's independence and security, of strengthening the socialist community and friendship with the Soviet Union as the cornerstone of Poland's foreign policy and fraternity in arms of the Polish People's Army with the Soviet Army.

We have attentively read the letter of the CPSU Central Committee, which is addressed to our party, says the decision. We share the assessments contained in it and regard it as an expression of internationalist concern with the destiny of the socialist community. We trust that it may give an impetus to a more resolute counteraction to the threat from counter-revolutionary forces.

NEPSZABADSAG EDITORIAL ON POLISH CRISIS REPORTED

LD161202 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Jun, TASS--The newspaper NEPSZABADSAG, the central publication of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has printed an editorial article, analysing the political situation in Poland.

The Hungarian public has been watching with growing concern the events of the recent weeks in Poland. The crisis which is continuing since summer last year is growing deeper. With the date of the beginning of the work of the extraordinary congress of the Polish United Workers' Party approaching, antisocialist elements are concentrating their attacks on the party's guiding role, on the Marxist-Leninist forces of the Polish United Workers' Party. They are meanwhile doing their utmost to undermine the basic institutions of the state, to eliminate the socialist gains, to undermine the lawful system of the country.

We know, the newspaper stresses, that behind the current crisis is a whole number of grave errors of the previous party and state leadership. It is absolutely necessary to remedy the distortions, that occurred in Poland in 1970's, to eliminate their consequences. It is absolutely necessary to have guarantees that would prevent their recurrence, to carry out profound reforms.

The crisis of confidence, caused by errors in the economy and social policy, is being used for their own purposes by the anti-socialist forces which captured the initiative.

These forces are leading the country to an abyss, thereby imperilling peace in the European Continent and the whole world, international security. The only and exclusive goal of these forces is to seize power through disintegration of the socialist Polish state, disruption of public order, degradation of the Polish United Workers Party.

The recent 11th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party pointed out that the danger of the "creeping" counter-revolution, which is acting more and more openly, is the factor which should be fought in the present-day situation. The counter-revolutionary desires are backed by the most reactionary imperialist circles which seek to constantly keep the public in suspense.

Exceedingly grave tasks are facing the Polish communists, the newspaper points out. Solution of these tasks requires great political daring and vigorous activity.

Stressing the need to overcome the crisis and ensure political and economic consolidation in the Polish People's Republic, the newspaper points out that in this activity siding with the Polish communists and patriots are other countries of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union which for decades rendered and is rendering at this difficult period selfless assistance to Poland, ensuring the material foundations necessary for the Polish economy.

The Soviet Union, along with other fraternal socialist countries, the newspaper writes, considered and considers that such conditions should be created in which the Polish people, the working class and its party, the Polish patriots could be able to overcome the crisis, the danger of counter-revolution. We associate ourselves with Polish friends and comrades who are fighting for socialist development. We back their struggle and believe that on bringing together their ranks and shaking off the ballast they will protect the socialist system, the epoch-making gains, people's power in Poland and thereby ensure for the long-suffering nation independent existence, the socialist present and the future, the newspaper [illegible] stresses in conclusion.

[illegible]

[illegible] Moscow [illegible] in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 5

[Abbreviated version of [illegible] article: "Days of Hard Struggle"; first paragraph is editorial introduction.]

[Text] Under the above heading the Czechoslovak paper [illegible] has published an article by its Warsaw correspondent. It says, in part:

The party meetings and conferences currently taking place in Poland are characterized by sharp criticism of the various negative phenomena in the party and in the life of society as a whole and, at the same time, by a desire to galvanize party ranks. The situation in Polish society is very complex. The crisis phenomena continue to deepen. Production is either falling or stagnating, food supplies are deteriorating, cases of gross violation of the elementary rules of social order are on the increase and crime is growing. In this situation enemies are stepping up their attacks on the foundations of socialism. The situation is further complicated by the fact that there are emerging in the party groups bent on reviewing [peresmotrat] certain principles of party building and the question of the PZPR's leading role in society.

The contradictory process of consolidation brings with it various deformations. Certain people are currently trying to take advantage of primary organizations' initial desire to consult on various matters pertaining to the activity of the party at the time when the central leadership was not functioning in order to organize, on the basis of these "consultative meetings," "pressure groups" in contravention of the PZPR rules and Central Committee plenum decisions. These people are now trying to use these "groups" in order to change the existing structures, implement unwarranted cadre changes in the top party organs and review the principles of democratic centralism.

Millions of PZPR members see the restoration of the party's leading role in society as the main way out of the crisis. But, at the same time, many people are very apprehensive as a result of changes in the social composition of the party organs since, during the elections, very few workers were nominated.

A tense political and ideological struggle is taking place in Polish society. It is complicated by the fact that over the past 10 years the PZPR has been joined by 1 million young people," most of whom were neither politically nor ideologically prepared for party membership. They are now the main focus of the "concern" of the various "renewers" of socialism and the party. The time that remains before the opening of the ninth congress is a period during which much will be decided, above all the question of the restoration of the PZPR's leading role as a Marxist-Leninist-type party, since no other force is capable of leading Polish society out of the deep crisis. Right now the situation is more than difficult and complex.

TRADE RELATIONS, EXPORTS TO POLAND EXAMINED

LD162140 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Report on Mikhail Mikhailov commentary]

[Text] Specialists have calculated that to increase output by 1 percent would necessitate an increase of 1.5 percent in the consumption of fuel and raw materials. The efficient functioning of an economic unit entails the use of increasing amounts of oil, gas, coal, ore, sulfur, copper, cotton and other raw materials.

The problem of fuel and raw material supplies to the national economy is now at the focus of attention of the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Government. It is an important premise for resolving economic tasks.

The USSR and other fraternal countries attach particular importance to the problem of fuels and raw materials in the mechanism of their cooperation with Poland, Mikhail Mikhailov writes. Viewing the aid now being given Poland as their international duty, they are searching for the possibilities of additional deliveries for their CEMA partner, making many export contracts ahead of deadlines. It is worth stressing that this is true both of the undertakings envisaged by the protocols to the trade exchange for the current year and of those ensuing from accords achieved at later meetings and talks. The scale of these accords may be seen from these figures:

In the first 4 months of 1981 compared with the same period last year, Soviet supplies to Poland have increased by one-fourth. The export of raw materials and consumer goods has surpassed last year's indicators by nearly 40 percent. In the 4 months of this year alone, Poland received from the USSR over 4.4 million tons of oil, 1.7 billion cubic meters of natural gas and nearly 5 million tons of ferrous raw materials.

Taking into account the difficult situation of the Polish economy, the USSR does all it can to help overcome the difficulties. This applies, among other things, to the price of fuel and raw material products exported to Poland. As is well known the CEMA framework has its own principles of fixing prices. They are aimed at facilitating to the maximum the situation of the country purchasing oil, gas, ore and other commodities, without at the same time harming the interests of the exporter states. Poland imports those commodities at prices considerably below those of the world capitalist market. In the past 5-year period Poland paid 82.5 billion less for Soviet oil than it would have had to pay at prices prevailing on the capitalist market. It is also important that it pays the USSR with goods which it traditionally exports. The bourgeois exporters would have to be paid in dollars for the valuable black gold, thus increasing the already enormous debt in foreign currency.

Taking into account Poland's difficult situation, the USSR gave it credits in foreign currency and in transferable rubles. Also, additional deliveries of raw materials have been made while at the same time repayments of previous Polish debts have been postponed. The Polish press has written much recently about the need to balance imports and exports. If you wish to import more, you must export more. But although Polish exports to the USSR, far from increasing, have actually diminished, Polish imports from the USSR, as we mentioned before, have increased by over one-fourth. The USSR allows such measures by taking into account the difficulties of the Polish economy. It does this despite the fact that it has many of its own problems connected with the extraction and production of fuel and raw materials.

The fact is, the extraction industry has now moved to distant and inaccessible regions in the north and east of the country, which has considerably increased the costs of both the extraction itself and the transportation of raw materials.

All this needs to be particularly emphasized, since in recent months counterrevolutionary forces in Poland have spread all sorts of anti-Soviet rumors aimed at cancelling the fruits of the work by our parties. Those liars and slanderers are not particular about their methods, the letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee stated. They even say that the USSR is plundering Poland--this about the country which with its deliveries of oil, gas, ore, cotton, and at prices 50 to 1090 percent below world prices, practically maintains the work of basic sectors of Polish industry.

In conclusion, it is worth looking ahead. Another session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has just been held in Moscow. During the talks particular attention was paid to the coordination of economic plans in the Ninth 5-Year Plan, including as regards the supplies to both sides of raw materials and fuels. A number of agreed undertakings to this end will be included in the agreed plan for multilateral integrational construction projects of CEMA countries. It will include, for instance, the construction of the Khmelnitskiy nuclear powerplant, as well as the transmission line connecting it with Rovenki. Other important problems will be solved bilaterally, including the scope of supplies of oil, gas and other goods. Possibilities are now studied to further strengthen cooperation in the sphere of fuels, raw materials, and electricity.

As we know, considerable structural changes have been planned in Poland, including the transfer of labor forces and funds to industries directly connected with improving people's living standards. Polish economists say this depends on a further expansion and strengthening of economic cooperation with the USSR, including the Soviet supplies of raw materials and fuels.

PRAVDA REPORTS PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

A comparison of the item entitled "Meeting of PZPR Central Committee Plenum Reported" which was published on page F 1 of the 12 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report carried in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 June, reveals the following variation:

Line one PRAVDA reads: Warsaw, 11 Jun--The PAP agency has reported that the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum has completed its work here. It discussed the...

PRAVDA PUBLISHES TEXT OF CPSU LETTER TO PZPR

A comparison of the item entitled "TASS Carries Letter to Polish Central Committee" which was carried on page F 1 of the 12 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the version published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 June reveals the following differences:

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph.

Paragraph three, line two reads:...to you, being keenly worried about the:...

Paragraph four, line four PRAVDA reads:...the battle against fascism, were together throughout:...

Page F 3, paragraph three, penultimate line reads:...at prices from one-third to one-half below world prices...

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO GDR'S HONECKER

LD132040 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker, expressing sincere condolences over the railway crash in the south of the German Democratic Republic which led to human casualties. He expressed profound sympathy with the families of those killed or injured.

YAKOVLEV, CPSU DELEGATION'S BULGARIA VISIT REPORTED

LD170901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by B.P. Yakovlev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department, was in Bulgaria 8-13 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP. It familiarized itself with the BCP's experience in work with working people's letters.

The delegation was received by N. Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIA'S PRIZREN LEAGUE MARKED

AU1006142 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1430 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] [Unattributed commentary on the 103d anniversary of the League of Prizren's creation]

[Text] Some 103 years have passed since the League of Prizren was created. It played an important role in the Albanian people's struggle to break away from the Ottoman yoke. A large number of Soviet scientists and Albanologists have devoted their own studies to the league's activity. They have emphasized, among other things, in their works that the league of this first national organization united the Albanian people, (?even) for a short time, in the struggle against foreign occupiers.

The activity of the League of Prizren has left a precious mark on the country's history. Soviet scientists have also emphasized that this activity clearly manifested the tendency for rapprochement among (?brotherly) and neighboring peoples, and for their alliance in (?liberating) the country. Precisely then, [word indistinct] has also raised in Russia for Albania. Russian diplomats and social (?politicians) supported the Albanian people in their struggle against the Turkish domination. Every progressive (?person) has resolutely supported a [word indistinct] independent Albania. It can be justly said that the era of compliance with the activity of the League of Prizren in this period was one of the most important in the development of friendly relations between our peoples and countries.

Among Soviet historians' works about the League of Prizren, we can distinguish a study by [name indistinct] entitled "Albania in the Era of the Prizren League (1878-81)." The author shows in his work the sociopolitical life of the country in this period. Before publishing this monograph, the author studied [words indistinct] and also foreign materials.

A series of articles which reflect upon various aspects of the League of Prizren's activity have also been published by Soviet scientists such as [names indistinct]. They continue to study this period and the further Albanian development.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION--In accordance with the program for CPSU and Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] interparty relations, a delegation of MSZMP party workers, led by Janos Peter, deputy chief of the Party and Mass Organizations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 8-13 June. The Hungarian comrades became acquainted with experiences in organizational party work, activities of party organizations and the realization of the resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress. There were meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, in the (?Sheryebinski) regional party committee and in other party committees and workshops in the region. [Text] [Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1700 GMT 13 Jun 81 LD]

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SEEN OFF BY GROMYKO

LD161416 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun, TASS--Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb has left Moscow today. He was on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the minister was seen off by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

Among the send-off party was Belgian Ambassador to the USSR Frans Taelemans.

Before departure Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

PRAVDA CITES MITTERRAND ON U.S. CURRENCY POLICY

LD161159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "At Partners' Expense"]

[Text] Paris, 10 Jun--French President F. Mitterrand has criticized the fiscal and currency policy pursued by the new U.S. administration. Speaking during the present election campaign in the French city of Montelimar, he stated that the excessive rise in the dollar exchange rate is harming the industrially developed Western countries. At the same time as the United States is demanding political and military solidarity from its allies, Mitterrand said. The currency policy pursued by Washington is a heavy burden on the U.S. partners' shoulders.

REUTER, commenting on this first public speech by Mitterrand since taking office, pays particular attention to his intention of beginning consultations with the Western European leaders with the aim of formulating a "united position" to resist the United States.

ANTI-SOVIET 'PROVOCATION' IN VIENNA REPORTED

LD151638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] On 14 June a provocation was committed by unknown persons on a Soviet Army heroes' memorial at Schwarzenbergplatz in Vienna. Anti-Soviet slogans were daubed on it in white paint. It is clear from the words that the provocation was committed by Polish emigres. On police instructions, immediate measures were taken to erase the inscription on the memorial. The USSR Embassy in Austria has drawn the attention of the Foreign Ministry to the impermissibility of such provocations in the future, and has requested that appropriate measures be taken.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH TECHNICAL AGREEMENT--An agreement on the expansion of economic and scientific-technical contacts with Sweden has been signed. The trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Sweden in the previous 5-year period reached almost R3 billion. Sweden ranks tenth among our country's Western trading partners. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 12 Jun 81 LD]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA COMMENTS ON IRAQI REACTOR BOMBING

LD161305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer Col M. Ponomarev commentary: "An Act of International Piracy"]

[Excerpts] The report of the bandit raid by Israeli aircraft on the capital of Iraq has aroused great indignation among the world public. The Tel Aviv extremists have flouted all the norms of international law. They have perpetrated an unprovoked attack on a sovereign state.

At the time of writing, by no means all the details of the piratical raid are known. It is not yet possible to state the precise number of victims of the air attack or to assess the material damage inflicted. But AFP has already reported that a French technician working there was killed as a result of the Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear center near Baghdad. French Premier P. Mauroy has stated that Israel's actions will lead to a still greater exacerbation of tension in the Near East and will complicate the already explosive situation in that region. He stressed particularly that the Iraqi nuclear center on which the Israeli planes dropped their bombs is a research center and is monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The French foreign minister summoned Israel's Paris ambassador to the Foreign Ministry, demanding explanations in connection with the bombing of the research center, where 100 French specialists work.

The piratical raid by Israeli planes has also been condemned by a spokesman for the British Foreign Office. This act, he noted, could have "most serious consequences."

Indeed, the consequences of the act of international piracy perpetrated by Tel Aviv could be very far-reaching. The victims were not only those who were killed or maimed at the time of the raid. The nuclear reactor installed in the nuclear center may have been damaged, in which case radioactive contamination of the locality and the deaths of tens and hundreds of totally innocent people subjected to radiation cannot be excluded.

However, the question should be examined in even broader terms. Israel or any other state cannot be permitted to arrogate to itself the "right" to inflict blows on neighboring independent countries and carry out armed raids on their sovereign territory.

Yet not even the biggest hotheads in Tel Aviv would have ventured to do such a thing without direct approval from Washington. Not only did Israel use planes supplied by the United States in the raid on Iraq. American bombs were dropped on Iraqi soil. The Israeli Air Force pilots were trained by American instructors. The American President was informed beforehand about the forthcoming raid. So the pirates had enlisted, if not the blessing, at least the tacit consent of those who state hypocritically that the struggles against international terrorism is the cornerstone of their policy.

And another thing. The barbarous crime by Tel Aviv against a neighboring Arab country is the high price which the peoples of the Near East have to pay for the Camp David deal. The raid on Iraq is another link in the long chain of Israel's provocations with respect to the Arab peoples, which cannot be concealed behind the smokescreen of U.S. "peace-making efforts" under the Camp David flag. In effect the aggressive "Washington-Tel Aviv" axis is being further strengthened. That is how the peoples assess the bombing of Baghdad by the Israeli air pirates.

There is no justification for piracy, still less international piracy. It must be ended once and for all.

MAJLIS TO DISCUSS BANI-SADR'S 'INCOMPETENCE'

LD161248 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 16 Jun, TASS--The Majlis (parliament) of Iran by a majority vote adopted a decision to discuss urgently the question of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's "political incompetence" and a possibility of his remaining the country's president.

The arrest of eight staff members of the information service of President Bani-Sadr in the Iranian capital and a bomb explosion near the official residence of the president are reported as well. Clashes between the supporters of the ruling Islamic Republican Party and the grouping of Bani-Sadr are going on in the cities of Ramsar, Hamadan, Amol, Mashhad, Kasahn, and others.

Curtailment of Powers

LD170839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Khomeyni Decree"]

[Text] Tehran, 11 Jun--Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was issued a decree relieving President A. Bani-Sadr of his duties as supreme commander in chief of the country's Armed Forces. These duties have been temporarily invested in the Armed Forces' Joint Staff. Before the decree was published, the Iranian Armed Forces' Joint Staff issued a statement stressing the readiness of the army, air force and navy personnel "to fulfill its duty to the Islamic Republic under the leadership of the leader of the Islamic revolution."

Yesterday the Iranian parliament approved a law under which Prime Minister Raja'i is given the right to implement decisions taken by this supreme legislative organ if the president fails to sign them within 5 days and, in the case of urgent decisions, within 48 hours.

Sheftunov Commentary

GF161902 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Esteemed listeners, the situation in Iran continues to be grave and confused. The gravity of the situation stems from the struggle between supporters of the Islamic Republican Party, the ruling party in the country, and so-called liberals who are under the leadership of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and supported by Bazargan's national front. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes:

The reactionaries in Iran and their imperialist supporters are openly exploiting the present confusion in the nation to increase their counterrevolutionary activities. Shapur Bakhtiar, the last prime minister during the era of shah's regime, who took asylum in Paris following his escape from Iran, in a recent interview with a BILD ZEITUNG correspondent openly announced that he wants to return to Iran soon. Using a selfish tone, he said: My friends are prepared to overthrow the Iranian Government at any moment. Asked by the West German paper where the 3,000 combat-ready soldiers under his control were, Bakhtiar said meaningfully that he could not confirm this since he did not wish to sell his friends in the army out.

There is no doubt that Shapur Bakhtiar and his American masters have friends and supporters in Iran, including some in the army. It was not in vein that the shah filled the nation for a long period with tens of thousands of U.S. military advisers who in turn planted their operatives in every suitable position.

It has been over 2 years since the last U.S. advisers left Iran due to the revolution against the government. Imam Khomeyni was quite right when several days ago, during a meeting with Iranian military commanders, he announced that the banishment of the foreign advisers from the army was one of the revolution's biggest achievements. However, the inauspicious results of the shah's rule and his imperialist masters will be felt for many years in Iran. (?We) should fight seriously to uproot them. Now that the imperialist forces leading the reactionary actions in Iran have increased their counterrevolutionary activities and it looks as if these activities 'll become still more widespread, this duty is of vital importance.

The White House's appointment at the beginning of the current month of retired Major General [sarlashgar] Walters as special presidential envoy--he is the former deputy director of the CIA--is proof of this point. As we know, people who act in these three roles [as heard] are usually appointed by Washington to carry out the very difficult task of removing governments that are no longer favored by the United States.

As for this spy and professional terrorist, we should point out that he worked in Iran in 1953 and was active in the 28th Mordad coup as a result of which the government of Dr Mossadeq was overthrown. It seems that Washington, which is intensifying the counterrevolutionary activities in your country today, has now need of the service of General Walters, who gained a great deal of experience during his service in Iran.

ACTIVITIES OF SYRIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION REPORTED

LD161201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit by Syrian Parliamentarians"]

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic People's Assembly headed by Speaker M. Hadid arrived in Moscow 9 June on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On 10 June the guests were received in the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Syrian parliamentarians were welcomed by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities. He expressed confidence that the visit will serve to further strengthen cooperation between the two countries' parliaments and friendship and mutual understanding between their peoples. The head of the delegation noted that their visit to the Soviet Union will enable them to become more thoroughly acquainted with the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity and with the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres of life.

Taking part in the talk were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.I. Kudryavtsev and V.V. Nikotenko and other officials, as well as B. Kharuf, Syrian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

Kremlin Luncheon Given

JN161658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow--People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid has conveyed the greetings of our people and of the leader of their march, Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. To the friendly Soviet peoples and their revolutionary leadership.

At the official luncheon hosted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the Kremlin in honor of the People's Assembly delegation under Hadid, Hadid said that more visits and meetings between our two countries will largely influence the achievement of more joint cooperation in the service of our two friendly countries. Hadid then spoke about the fierce Zionist-imperialist onslaught against our Arab nation and reiterated Syria's determination to confront this onslaught and to carry out its progressive role for liberation.

He added: We all reject the initiatives submitted by U.S. imperialism which aim at consolidating occupation and aggression. We attach importance to the Soviet proposals calling for an international conference within the framework of the United Nations for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Hadid referred to As-Sadat's treason and his role in the conspiracy against Lebanon and Palestine and stressed that Syria is confident that it will triumph in its struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism because we are confident of ourselves, of our just cause and of the close and solid cooperation between Syria and the friendly Soviet Union, cooperation based on friendship and mutual respect.

In conclusion, Hadid greeted the Soviet Union and its leaders and those who defend progress, liberation and socialism in the world.

LIBYAN AMITY FESTIVAL OPENS WITH MOSCOW SOIREE

LD160913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Public Soiree"]

[Text] A Soviet-Libyan friendship festival was opened in our country. Meetings and rallies will be held and exhibitions opened in Moscow and Latvia.

A soiree for the capital's public was held on 10 June. It was devoted to a memorable date in the Libyan people's life--Evacuation Day.

PRAVDA VIEWS REACTION TO USSR-ALGERIAN TALKS

LD161637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Peace and Security"]

[Text] The Soviet-Algerian talks in Moscow and the speeches exchanged in the Great Kremlin Palace by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front, are attracting great attention from the world press and other mass media. L.I. Brezhnev's remarks on Soviet-U.S. relations and on the U.S. responsibility for the delay in arms limitation talks and the proposals advanced in his speech on transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation are being particularly highlighted.

The speeches of L.I. Brezhnev and C. Bendjedid are eliciting widespread comment from the Algerian press, radio and television. APS stresses that the Soviet Union and Algeria operate from common standpoints on the main international problems.

L.I. Brezhnev, APS points out, decisively condemned the West's unrestrained buildup of military budgets and arms, the cult of force, diktat and threats in international relations, the whipping up of hatred toward the socialist countries and liberation movements, and the persecution of all progressive parties, which is now leading to grave consequences for the peoples. One such consequence, the APS commentary notes, is the bloody wave of terrorism by rightwing extremists whose aim is to destabilize political life in the countries concerned, to suppress democracy and establish the conditions for the arrival in power of the most reactionary dictatorial regimes. The agency stresses that L.I. Brezhnev stated the Soviet Union's desire that a just and lasting peace be established in the Near East and that the Mediterranean be transformed into a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

The Soviet leader, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes, condemned the aggressive adventurist course of imperialist circles, headed by the United States. He stressed that all Washington's statements of readiness to begin arms limitation talks with the USSR are merely talk. Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO notes that, in contrast to the United States, the Soviet Union consistently advocates improving the international situation and advances specific peace-loving initiatives.

L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed, the newspaper states, that the Soviet Union does not seek confrontation with the United States but desires peace, cooperation and normal relations with that country, based on mutual trust.

The Soviet head of state, the Washington POST writes, expressed doubt as to whether the Reagan administration is actually ready to resume talks with the Soviet Union. He expressed regret that the U.S. Government's statements on this score are mere talk and blamed the United States for delaying the talks on any and every pretext in an attempt to mislead its allies and public opinion. As the New York TIMES points out, the Soviet leader is convinced that this is being done to reduce West European public opposition to the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. An ABC television announcer has noted that Washington's declarations of readiness to conduct dialogue in the disarmament sphere, in the Soviet leader's opinion, are not being backed up by actions.

India's PTI agency stresses that L.I. Brezhnev's speech is evidence of the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, which advocates the solution of acute international problems by constructive talks. The agency notes that the Soviet leader decisively condemned the Western powers' course toward an unrestrained buildup of military budgets and the whipping up of the arms race and pointed to the danger which the cult of force, diktat and threats in international relations which they propogate poses for the peoples.

The Soviet leader put forward a specific plan for transforming the Mediterranean from a region of military-political confrontation into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, the Japanese agency KYODO reports.

The Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR points out that the Soviet-Algerian talks decisively condemned the increased aggressiveness of Israel, which is relying on the frankly expansionist course of the United States and the separate Camp David deal. Beirut's ASH-SHARQ writes that the Israeli military's provocative actions are convincing evidence of the threat of the emergence of a new military conflict in the Near East.

The Soviet Union convincingly expressed its resolve to continue to work persistently to take the heat out of international tension, preserve detente and ensure its further development, the national radio station La Voix de La Revolution Congolaise notes, commenting on the Soviet-Algerian talks in Moscow.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES ALGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD170807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A meeting was held 10 June between N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USS Gosplan, and Algerian Minister of Planning A. Brahimi, who is in Moscow with Algerian President C. Bendjedid. During the friendly talk there was a discussion of questions of further developing the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria.

DETAILS OF USSR-MADAGASCAR AGREEMENT REPORTED

LD130223 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation for a period of 1981-82. Details are from our correspondent Grigoriy Yefimov.

One hundred thirty-five citizens of Madagascar will be enrolled for the full course of studies at higher educational establishments in the Soviet Union. Fifteen people will be enrolled as postgraduates every year. Besides, 10 citizens of Madagascar, graduates of Soviet colleges, will be invited for a 1-year course on raising professional skills. Twenty-five of the granted scholarships are provided at the Madagascar Government's request to train specialists in such fields as the musical art and choreography, stage directing, library managing and other fields. There will also be short term courses for film makers. In turn, a group of Soviet graduates and post-graduates will undergo training at Madagascar University on the language, literature, history and culture of Madagascar.

At present there are about 30 Soviet teachers and staff at the higher educational establishments in that country. Considering that Madgascar has an acute shortage of teachers, the Soviet side agreed to increase the number of Soviet lecturers to 50. Besides, Soviet lecturers will come for a short period of time to give lectures on physics, geology, medicine and other sciences. There will also be versatile exchanges in the field of culture, information and sport. The Soviet Union and Madagascar will exchange art exhibitions, delegations of writers and librarians. There will be tours of Madagascar by Soviet variety performers and there will be exchange of books and periodicals. The agreement provides for holding the week-long festival of Soviet films in Madagascar. Madagascan filmmakers will take part in the Moscow and Tashkent film festivals. The two sides will also exchange television and radio programs featuring the political, economic, social and cultural life of the Soviet Union and Madagascar. The fulfillment of the (?measures) envisaged by the agreement will contribute to the further development of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS NIGERIA

LD121109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Lagos, TASS--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has concluded an official visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Soviet delegation was in the country at the invitation of the Republic's National Assembly. During the visit the Soviet parliamentarians conducted a broad exchange of opinions on a number of international problems and on questions of further strengthening Soviet-Nigerian ties with eminent figures in the Nigerian Government, leaders and deputies of the National Assembly and activitists of the Nigerian-Soviet Friendship Society.

The delegation toured the country and visited, in particular, Kvara and Bendel states, as well as visiting an important Soviet-Nigerian cooperation project--the metallurgical combine at Afaokuta, the first in Nigeria and in all west Africa.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

GF150704 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] The Soviet delegation to Sao Tome and Principe has returned to Moscow. The delegation was headed by Salidzhan Mamarasulov, first secretary of the Andizhan Oblast Party Committee of the Uzbek SSR and member of the CPSU Central Auditing Committee. The members of the delegation were (?assigned the task of promoting) party relations between the CPSU and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe. During their stay in this country, they were received by E.Carvalho and R. Braganca Neto, members of the Politburo of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe.

SHEVARDNADZE, PELSHE RECEIVE PCC DELEGATION

LD151555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party (PCC), a delegation of PCC party workers led by O. Isar Mojena, vice chairman of the PCC National Control and Revisions Committee, was in the Soviet Union 2 through 11 June.

The Cuban comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of the organization of party control and auditing work in the CPSU and had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee and Moscow Gorkom Party Control Committees. The delegation toured the Georgian SSR, where they were received by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and familiarized itself with the practical work of the republic, city and rayon party committees to implement party control and with the activity of party and auditing commissions.

A conversation was held between members of the delegation and G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

On 9 June the delegation was received by A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee was present at the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES ARGENTINE TRADE MINISTER

LD170755 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A talk took place on 10 June between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and C. Garcia Martinez, Argentine minister of trade and maritime interests, who has come to Moscow as the head of an Argentine Government delegation.

The fifth session of the joint Soviet-Argentine Commission of Trade and Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened on the same day. Questions of the state and development prospects of this cooperation are being discussed.

WALTER'S TRIP, WESTERN AID TO HAITI SCORED

PY161154 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] The visit of President Reagan's envoy, Gen Vernon Walters, to Haiti has drawn the attention of news media in various countries. According to the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN the aim is to step up Washington's aid to Duvalier's regime. As is well known, Walters has promised the current regime aid amounting to $600 million.

Obviously this aid is not free of charge. In exchange for it the U.S. Government, according to THE GUARDIAN, has demanded that the port of Mole St. Nicholas be placed at the disposal of the Pentagon.

The Guadeloupian newspaper [name indistinct] has reported on several events which preceded Gen Vernon Walters' visit. In April the U.S. military attache in Port-au-Prince toured the Haitian coast, including the (La Tourquie Channe) in the Fort Liberte Gulf.

According to [name indistinct] it was the matter of selecting the best possible position for a Yankee naval base in the northern part of the country, near Cuba. In other words, we are witnessing another betrayal of Duvalier's regime, that is the surrender of another portion of national territory to foreign control, the Pentagon in this case.

The Soviet press has also given some coverage to the events which are taking place in Haiti. The daily KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has published an article entitled "Millions Are Missing" in which it unmasked yet another financial trick of Baby Doc. We are talking about the $21 million which disappeared from the Haitian state bank last year. It has been discovered that the president-for-life mistook the national treasury for his own personal account.

Out of this amount he gave $5 million to his wife Michele to establish her own air company, so as to avoid destablizing the family budget, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA ironically stated.

Still another $4 million he distributed among his own personal guards and officers of the security forces in lieu of prizes aimed at getting even better protection from the people.

As to the remaining $12 million he transferred them to his own personal accounts abroad. The MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA has said that Jean Claude Duvalier's assets, stolen from the people, amount to $200 million most of which is being kept in Switzerland.

Luxurious villas in Europe, yachts, personal planes, 25 sports cars, President Duvalier certainly swims in abundance, PRAVDA stated, especially since he has guaranteed financial aid from the main Western powers to the amount of $150 million per year.

But how do the people of Haiti live. They live in the worst poverty. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has published a report from Soviet sailors. They said: Our passenger ship Mikhail Lermontov was sailing close to the coast of the suffering Haitian island and there we saw through our binoculars that many inhabitants of Duvalier's bloodied feud were running away in ancient boats and rafts away from their homeland seeking salvation from terror, hunger and misery.

LEADING WORKERS MUST SET EXAMPLE FOR OTHERS

LD160933 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Your Contribution to the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpt] It is especially important now, as the all-union conference-seminar of ideological workers stressed, to ensure that every person and every worker becomes profoundly conscious of the close link between their vital interests and the implementation of the [26th] congress decisions and that they clearly perceive what they can and must do personally to implement them. All political, organization and educational work must be oriented toward this. But the chief thing is that the necessary conditions must be created for people's highly productive and creative labor. All this must be at the focus of the daily work of every trade union committee and council and every trade union organization, for, unfortunately, at many enterprises and in a whole range of sectors plans are still being broken, pledges are not being fulfilled and there is divergence between word and deed. Despite the growth in the number of leading workers, the percentage of people who are failing to fulfill the norms remains high. Suffice it to say that 1 pieceworker in 12 in industry is not coping with them.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan Targets" clearly formulates the most important tasks of the day: To ensure the active participation in the all-union socialist competition of all categories of working people and to ensure that everyone works efficiently and qualitatively and makes the greatest possible contribution to the 5-year plan. It is a question of a thrifty attitude toward public property, of the skillful and effective use of all existing resources and the entire production potential, and of achieving high results with the least possible expenditure. It is necessary to focus the competitor's efforts on accelerating the growth of labor productivity, raising output quality and saving raw materials, goods, fuel and electricity, on the best use of fixed capital and on the unconditional fulfillment of plans for deliveries of output on schedule and in accordance with the products list. Particularly acute in this connection is the question of the role of shock workers and collectives of communist labor in raising the standard of the whole organization of the socialist competition, and of their active influence on the state of affairs in their collectives and sectors.

Shock workers of communist labor must not only serve as a model in their production activity and social and daily life but also actively and persistently struggle to increase the glorious traditions of the competition and to promote the creation in every labor collective of an atmosphere of genuine creative quest, labor combativeness and comradely mutual assistance, a high sense of responsibility for the matter in hand and an irreconcilable attitude toward shortcomings and violations of labor discipline. High personal responsibility for the common cause--this is what must primarily distinguish the participants in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. It must also manifest itself in the complete absence of laggars around one, in the achievement of general support for the initiative of the Muscovites and Leningraders--to complete personal and team annual targets by 7 November--and in the strengthening and broadening of the movement, initiated by the citizens of Yardslavl, to ensure the entire increase in production without an increase in the workforce.

May the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets develop and strengthen with every passing day! May everyone's contribution to it be the highest possible!

FLAWS IN 'MODEL' CONSTRUCTION PROJECT POINTED OUT

LD161029 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 9 June carries on page 2, under the headline "Miscalculation in Strategy," a 1,800-word article by V. Gladkov, chief of the trade union staff for the construction of the Krasnoyarskiy heavy excavators plant. Gladkov notes that the plant is to produce "powerful equipment for the future opencut coal mines of the Kansko-Achinskiy fuel and energy complex" and has been declared a "model showcase project" and therefore must set high standards "not only in the implementation of technical decisions but also in the organization of the labor collective's life and consumer services." He devotes the first half of this article to listing some of the problems in the latter sphere which the trade union staff has helped solve. Yet for all these successes, he admits, "the 'model project' has considerable flaws."

The first such flaw he cites is the "housing shortage." "Last year's plan was fulfilled only 39 percent," he complains. "The explanation is simple," he goes on: "The construction of housing was started markedly later than the construction of production facilities." Gladkov's view is unequivocal: "When major projects like this are being created, the housing and social, cultural and consumer service facilities must be constructed first. It is those facilities that are necessary for the formation of an efficient collective. Both ministries miscalculated here--the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building as the client; and the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises."

Moreover, Gladkov says, "the problem of retaining young people at the construction project merits special discussion." While noting that they are housed in "new hostels with every comfort," Gladkov complains of the planners' oversight in failing to provide "a young people's cafe, club or movie theater" or other entertainment facilities. He amkes similar criticisms of the inadequate medical services at the project, concluding his article with the following forthright remarks: "In our view it is high time facilities connected with protecting the heal h of the working man and his family were constructed as priority projects. Accountability regarding their commissioning must be just as exacting and strict as accountability regarding the construction of the main production facilities."

U.S., SWEDEN LINKED WITH CONVICTED LATVIAN 'SPIES'

LD161146 Riga in Latvian to Europe 2003 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] A court trial was held in Riga from 25 May to 5 June 1981 against the traitors of the homeland, Juris Bumeisters and Dainis Lismanis, who had gathered and passed information of a military, political and economic nature on behalf of foreign intelligence services.

In the court trial it also came to light what had been the role in inducing both of these citizens to participate in gathering secret information and passing it, of the U.S. citizens Zandbergs and (Strobele), CIA agent Zalkalns living in Sweden, and also of the so-called Foreign Committee of the Latvian Social Democratic Workers' Party, which has found for itself a home in Stockholm.

Both Bumeisters and Lismanis, now already sentenced, fully admitted their guilt in spying activities and it was also proved in the court proceedings. The guilty received a severe and deserved punishment. Both this court process and the facts found at the trial have been echoed in our republic's mass information media, because journalists of television, radio and newspapers were present at the trial. Reports on the trial were carried in republic's newspapers, were broadcast on Latvian radio and video recordings were shown on television.

This week the newspaper DZIMTENES BALSS has written extensively in its commentary about the court process which took place and the facts and occurrences connected with it. We have included some excerpts from this commentary also in our program today.

The already mentioned citizens of foreign countries of Latvian origin, who periodically came to Latvia both on tourist trips and on private visits, carried out in the espionage activities of Bumeisters and Lismanis not only the functions of contact men and customers, but they were also the ones who trained both the recruited agents in spying techniques for example, what angle to use in photographing aircraft of interest in the Soviet Armed Forces. They also supplied them with espionage equipment, a small camera, a flowmaster with an invisible writing substance for secret writing, and they informed them of ways and methods of sending the information gathered.

The route of the military, economic and political nature information gathered by Bumeisters and Lismanis to the real addressee, the foreign country intelligence services, most frequently went via our neighbor country Sweden. In this connection the DZIMTENES BALSS notes that Sweden has long been used as a bridgehead for spying and subversive activities against the Soviet Union, especially against the Baltic Soviet republics. In the forties armed saboteurs were sent from its territory by land, air and sea into our country. Sweden is being transformed into one of the biggest international espionage centers. This is understandable, the newspaper continues. In postwar Sweden nests were built there by reactionary political emigres of various species. Many leaders of bourgeois Latvia and servants of German fascists found shelter there, including Bruno Kalnins, who in his egoistic selfishness and anticommunist hatred was ready for any dirty work, provided that it guaranteed political existence and material well-being.

One of the contact men of Bumeisters and Lismanis was, as we already have mentioned, Zalkalns, an agent of the American CIA living in Sweden. Let us add that he is also one of the ringleaders of the Foreign Committee of the so-called Latvian Social Democratic Workers' Party. DZIMTENES BALSS writes about this committee in Sweden.

The so-called Latvian Social Democratic Workers' Party, which at present--if the emigre sources of information are to be believed--regards as its members 90 persons in various countries, is no more than reactionary remnants of the former petty bourgeois party, a handful of persons with a hateful disposition toward their homeland, to whom the Social Democratic Party's signboard is important so that they may still receive financial aid from Swedish authorities. The political activity of these utterly reactionary persons, who give top priority to their personal ambitions, has for a long time totally conflicted with the basic principles and interests of both the Swedish Social Democratic and Swedish grand bourgeois parties. They were dishonorably expelled from the Socialist International. These former "socialists," in quotation marks, found a common language with the Latvian emigre Daugavas Vanagi [Falcons of Daugava] organization's fascist elements, with Maoists, and ultimately also with Zionists and Afghan counterrevolutionaries. An especial activity in establishing these contacts is shown by the young assistant of Bruno Kalnins, Atis Lejins, who apparently cannot leave things alone because of the chief's former laurels.

But life shows, the newspaper continues, that it is impossible for the Latvian party to make much progress anywhere by clean politics, however much it is anticommunist and anti-Soviet, without comrades in the West, especially in Sweden. So the politicians from the Foreign Committee of the so-called Latvian Social Democratic Workers' Party decided to start working.

The trial of Bumeisters and Lismanis exposed to the full extent also the role of the former (?Socini) in establishing the so-called black channel of the anti-Soviet information. Last of all, one more fact, emphasized by DZIMTENES BALSS: Although the participants in the espionage activities at the court session mentioned several times the intelligence service of Sweden, the actual organizer of operations has to be looked for elsewhere. The amazing interest shown by the American transmitting stations situated in Munich in all this matter is in the newspaper's opinion one of the facts indicating that the actual organizer of the unsuccessful operations was the U.S. CIA, which without the slightest qualm used for its criminal aims not only the allies of the United States in the NATO bloc but also a country which practices a policy of neutrality.

IDEOLOGICAL WORK, CRIME PREVENTION IN KAPSUKAS

LD151211 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 May 81 p 2

[Correspondent V. Kartyal interview with Kapsukas Gorkom Second Secretary A Urbonavichyus: "A Good World Strengthens"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] With each passing year Soviet man's spiritual wealth increases and his education, erudition and cultural level standard improve. All this makes high demands on the organization of party organizations' ideological and political-education work among the masses. "It is necessary to strive to ensure that its content is more topical and that its forms correspond to Soviet people's modern need and requirements, "Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress.

How do local party organizations take account of life's new phenomena and circumstances and how do they use the diverse forms and methods of influencing people's consciousness? SOVETSKAYA LITVA correspondent V Kartyal talked about this with A Urbonavichyus, second secretary of the Kapsukas Gorkom in Lithuania.

[Question] In ideological work great significance is attached to propaganda through lectures. What is there new in this sphere in the city?

[Answer] Recently in our city the activity of the counterpropaganda lecture group set up under the Gorkom has been stepped up particularly. It comprises experienced ideological front workers--A Rachyus, gorispolkim chairman, Ye Dabulyavichene, chief of the gorkom's Propaganda and Agitation Department, A. Mitrofanov, chief of the Internal Affairs Department, B Daktaryunas, editor of the city newspaper, and others.

Bourgeois propaganda is doing its darndest, as they say, to sully and slander our motherland and our system. We are striving by every means to unmask the falsity of these slanderous assertions and show the true colors of the provocateurs of every type. In their talks with working people, the members of the lecture group skillfully counter the slanderers' statements with genuine facts taken from our life. For example, at one of my lectures I read out to the audience a cutting from the newspaper ZIBURIAI published in Chicago. It spoke of the desolate state of old Vilnyus, of the fact that the houses are virtually falling down from disrepair, that the doors and windows are broken, that there is dirt and garbage everywhere...The people in the hall laughed and then indignant exclamations were heard: "Have they no shame, these impudent people!" and many such examples could be cited.

Atheist propaganda has also become more profound and more meaningful. It now embraces people of all ages. Previously we paid less attention to children and young people and relied more on schools. This proved insufficient. Arriving home from school, some children come under the influence of religious parents. We now conduct purposeful atheist education beginning from an early age. On his own initiative V. Pangonis, a local primary school teacher, produced what seems to us a good methodical handbook for work on atheist themes with children in kindergartens. It is now being used successfully.

[Question] Please tell us about the experience of work on crime prevention in the city.

[Answer] The city party organization works on this matter every day. We are now preparing a gorkom plenum on this issue. The following rule has been laid down: It is obligatory to report to the gorkom every instance of lawbreaking or of people's improper behavior. Gorkom instructors monitor strictly what is done about particular misdemeanours in collectives, where people work, in the family, where adolescents are brought up and what is done to avert a repetition of the misdeeds. Together with stepping up legal propaganda and other preventive measures this produces a noticeable effect.

The number of violations of the laws among young people is gradually coming down and absenteeism and late arrival for work have also been reduced....

[Question] We would like to know how the stepping up of ideological work is reflected in citizens' production work?

[Answer] I have already partially referred to this. I can add that the 4-month state plans have been successfully fulfilled on all indicators by the majority of industrial enterprises. A considerable amount of woollens, automatic food dispensers and other articles have been dispatched to customers above the plan. In all these achievements we can also see the fruit of painstaking political-educational work. But, while noting the positive changes and fresh ideas in party organizations' ideological activity, we are nevertheless well aware that by no means all has been done. Instances of formalism and dogmatism are still being encountered, studies within the party academic system do not proceed everywhere in a lively or interesting way and not all lectures evoke the required emotions yet.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Lithuanian CP Congress advanced great tasks in the sphere of further improving ideological work. We are exerting every effort in order to resolve them successfully and so that the wrods of our propagandists, lecturers, agitators and other activists may generate a good response in people's hearts.

DIRECTOR OF UKRAINIAN ENTERPRISE REMOVED FROM POST

LD161424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0652 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Donetsk, 16 Jun (TASS)--The general director of the production association for sale extraction in Artemovsk (Ukraine) has been removed from his post at the demand of the people's controllers. Some of the products were spoilt through his fault and violations of labor legislation were allowed to occur.

The Committee of People's Control was acting in complete accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, which defines its powers. These committees, chosen from among the workers and employees of the enterprises and institutions, have the right to check on the actions of the administration. They monitor the fulfillment of state plans and struggle against mismanagement, waste and bureaucracy.

There are 27,000 groups and posts of people's control in Donetsk Oblast. They have been created at all enterprises and in agricultural cooperatives.

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that the people's control of the work of management organs and responsible persons is an inalienable component part [words indistinct] and (?is shown) by the growing authority (?and) growth of the ranks of the people's controllers. In Donetsk Oblast, for example, 200,000 people--one-tenth of the workers and employees--are engaged in this sphere of public work.

In the Soviet society, millions of citizens take part in solving economic, social and cultural tasks, in directing state affairs. They work in soviets of people's deputies, trade unions containing practically all the workers, and in youth and other public organizations.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT TOURIST CENTER--A social center has been opened in Tashkent for foreign tourists. The center will supply information to tourists on different aspects of Uzbek life. Over 60,000 tourists from about 30 Asian, African and European countries are expected to visit the Uzbek SSR during the current tourism year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Jun 81 GF]

ECONOMIST ON ROLE OF PHYSICAL, MONETARY INDICATORS

LD161405 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 2

[Doctor of Economic Sciences P. Ignatovskiy article under the rubric "Improving the Mechanism of Economic Management": "In the Interests of Society"]

[Text] The econony has no source more powerful than practical experience acquired by generations and each crumb of experience is sometimes worth many theoretical premises. And it is about one such crumb that I should like to talk today with SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA readers. I have in mind the problem of economic incentives. What have we always striven for and where have we gotten today?

The economic life of the developed socialist society is a process based on the constant combination of the interests of society itself and of each collective and worker. That is the motive force of our economic development and its complexity. V.I. Lenin once drew attention to this. The complexity of the tasks of the socialist society, he wrote, lies not in abolishing private ownership--"there is nothing impossible economically here.... The difficulity is in eliciting people's personal interest...."

This idea of Lenin's is frequently interpreted in a rather simplistic way and often reduced to the possibilities of pay supplements or bonuses. But life has shown that the matter is considerably more complex. The matter obviously consists not only in how to increase the remuneration of labor but also in what specific results to obtain from this. For the incentive power of purely monetary payments has been tangibly reduced. Today our country has reached a level in its social progress when a person is interested not only in monetary recompense but also in working conditions, the content of his work and an attitude corresponding to his human dignity. "Specific concern for the specific person and his needs and requirements are the be-all and end-all of the party's economic policy," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The social elevation of interests and their reorientation, I would say, make new demands on the mechanism of economic management. It is a case of its ability to maintain in every collective a state of labor fervor and high degree of responsibility for the effective utilization of production capacities, raw material and fuel and electricity and to encourage not the quest for devious paths to "satisfactory" percentages and bonuses but the production of the maximum quantity of finished output of high quality.

And it is this which is sometimes lacking. Under existing practice it happens that the plan is "covered" and that there is an income and the profit is shared between the budget and the enterprise. But one "minor" thing is lacking--the actual physical product. And the question arises: Why these indicators, creating the semblance that all is well? And, moreover, well for whom? For society? But it needs commodities. The collective? This way, while gaining some sum in rubles, at the same time it loses out as a consumer of material resources--resources which are not produced, not delivered and are of poor quailty.

Society has no need for elements of economic management which make it possible to cover uncompleted work at its expense. This is convincingly borne out by the entire experience of economic management: As soon as the management mechanism enters into contradiction with the requirements of the country's economic life, it is renovated and adapted to the requirements of real life.

In particular, that is what happened in the mid-sixties when administrative methods of economic management failed to ensure the potential effect from social labor. And it was then that the package of ideas was advanced which comprised the basis of economic reform. Their gist was preference for cost indicators in planning and economic incentives.

A state of economic life has now arrived in which the social requirement has emerged for the more profound renovation of methods of economic management. Methods have become necessary which accord with the party's present economic strategy aimed at the fullest satisfaction of Soviet people's growing requirements, methods which could counter the contradictions which have been discovered in economic practice--cost indicators' dissociation from the output actually produced, the tendency toward the raising of prices, the nonfulfillment of delivery contracts, delays in construction, and irrational shipments.

Not all economists, when they talk of commodity-money relationships under socialism, are clearly aware of what is being exchanged--the products of labor or money. It is precisely this question--the goal of social production and consequently the tasks of the economic mechanism--which is now being promoted to the fore. Under the conditions of socialism the goal of production is the product, not the sum of monetary assets. If you consider that the commodity deficit, which seemingly should not occur in a planned economy particularly given its present scale and potential, has arisen partly because it is money--the sum total of sales--which has been the focus of attention of the economic mechanism. The intermediate link in exchange--money--has ousted the main subject of concern for the producer--the product and its quality.

Experience has shown that the attainment of the planned sum of sales has proved not so complex. By every sort of price and products mix manipulation, some economic leaders shrug off concern about reequipping the production facility, renewing manufacturing processes, saving resources, in a word, technical progress. And at the same time they shrug off concern for the interests of the consumers whom, incidentally, they view only as purchasers--the possessers of certain sums of money. That, I think, is one of the fundamental reasons for complications in our economy and primarily for the formation of the deficit of certain very important products and individual consumer "trifles."

Individual workers have begun to be more interested not in society's requirements but in financial advantage for themselves and their collectives. New concepts like the "varying profit" [raznovygodnost] of output and the "erosion" of the cheap range of commodities have appeared. Under the sign of economic enterprise, methods have flourished borrowed from the arsenal of private business practice and having nothing in common with the essence of socialist public ownership of the means of production. Those who are oriented only toward the profit of an individual enterprise through prices have forgotten that they are adding nothing to the gross social product. Replacing its real content with the sum of money received leads to the point where gross output increases yet there is a shortage of the output which is needed. Such phenomena do not tally with the essence of the basic economic law of socialism.

The measures for the further improvement of the economic mechanism outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 12 July 1979 resolution are directed against this replacement. And it is very important now that in renovating this mechanism the conclusions drawn from real experience should be realized fully: cost criteria cannot serve as the main yardstick for the activity of a socialist enterprise in attaining the basic goal of production--the satisfaction of the requirements of the population and society--although they are of important significance.

Only the specific product, its quantity and quality, with publicly acknowledged expenses enshrined in normatives can and should serve as the basic criterion. As for money indicators--and commodity exchange is impossible without them--they can be applied as accounting indicators derived from basic valuation indicators. For if a product is produced with the established quality and standard physical and money expenses, then the cost indicators will take shape of their own accord.

And it is this change in the concept of the economic mechanism which we shall effect within the confines of the measures envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving this mechanism. The current plans of sectors and enterprises will now establish targets for production output in physical terms and in a more detailed products mix than in the 5-year plan.

Of course, plan indicators will have to be reoriented and their significance in the system of economic management will have to be altered. Taking into account the production and supply of products in kind and each collective's contribution, a system of material incentives must be built supplemented by a system of sociopolitical incentives.

Of course, this change will not be accomplished suddenly, right away. But the need for it is undoubted and the path toward it has been outlined. The trend toward enhancing the role of the physical indicators which had severally been subordinated to cost indicators, exists, it is real. And the development of the economic mechanism will obviously gradually but steadily proceed in precisely this direction.

BRIEFS

TEXTILE FACTORY CONSTRUCTION--A new textile factory is under construction in the Karakalpakaya ASSR. The new complex is being built with the aid of Soviet experts in Nukus, the capital of the Karakalpakaya ASSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Jun 81 GF]

SOFIYSK GOLD MINE--Gold miners of the Sofiysk mine have pledged to fulfill the annual gold extraction plan by the 64th anniversary of Great October by raising production efficiency and work quality and by accelerating technical progress. The mine has summed up work results for the past 5 months. The production marketing target was fulfilled by 116.7 percent. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 10 Jun 81 OW]

KUYBYSHEVSKAYA OBLAST PIPELINE--By this morning 10 million tons of liquid fuel will have been dispatched via trunk line pipelines to the country's central and western areas by the oilmen of Kuybyshevskay Oblast. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 9 Jun 81 LD]

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS HAYMAKING PROGRESS AROUND COUNTRY

LD161055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov review: "Haymaking"]

[Excerpts] By Monday 8 Jun spring fodder crops had been sown on 37.5 million hectares. Corn for silage occupied 15 million hectares--400,000 more than last year. Fodder root crops covered 1.7 million hectares. Grasses had been cut from 6.5 million hectares, which is 1.2 million hectares more than on the same date last year. Hay is being procured at a rapid rate in the RSFSR and the Ukraine, and cured hay in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan.

Our Commentary

Not so long ago farms in the country's European territory were complaining about the late, seemingly lazy spring. Indeed, for a long period there was not enough warmth for winter grain crops or grasses, but in a matter of days the situation changed abruptly and everything--in the cropfields and the meadows--started to grow.

In his speech at the Tbilisi ceremony Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "The key task in developing livestock raising is to strengthen the fodder base. In this respect the current 5-year plan must become to a significant degree a 5-year plan of fodder."

It is natural that over a relatively wide area of the country's territory the greatest attention is now being devoted to haymaking. In the last few days its front line has advanced. For instance, certain farms in Moskovskaya Oblast have embarked on haymaking. In 2 or 3 days all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Moscow region will be starting it.

Farms in the capital's oblast are major suppliers of livestock products and have accumulated considerable experience in the procurement of high-quality fodder. Today kolkhozes and sovkhozes near Moscow, supporting the initiative of the Cherkasskaya Oblast farmers on increasing the output of products from livestock units, are striving to use the summer days as efficiently as possible, the more so as the grasses are good and favorable potential exists for the development of the fodder crops whose thorough tending has been organized.

The Moskovskaya Oblast Soviet has declared a shock month for increasing fodder production for social livestock raising and for livestock kept on citizens' personal plots. The task is set of obtaining 7,000 tons of good-quality hay from natural hayfields and uncultivated land alone during the month. That is an important aspect of the program: Sown grasses are usually fully cut, but on natural meadowland, unfortunately, we often fail to harvest a considerable quantity of fodder. Enhanced attention toward this sector of work is fully in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Gathering of the Harvest and Procurement of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1981 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in the 1981-82 Period."

Last winter our newspapers wrote of how persistently the Domodedovskiy Rayon farms were fighting for high milk yields and plan fulfillment. Today they are still in leading positions. Spring fieldwork was carried out at the optimum time. Areas sown with perennial grasses and corn for silage have been increased. The rayon's farmers are striving to procure 2 tons of hay, 7 tons of silage, 3.5 tons of cured hay and 3 tons of fodder root crops per cow. According to specialists, that will make it possible to cut expenditure on feed grain in the animals' diet by 15-20 percent.

There is a good yield of grasses in Stavropolskiy Kray. Here, as throughout the country, the main bulk of the "green harvest" work is being carried out by specialized fodder complexes and detachments. But there are areas of land in the kray which are accessible only to a man with a scythe or sickle.

There are considerable areas of such land: The wooded strips alone occupy 110,000 hectares, Stavropolskiy Kray's rayon soviets are constantly monitoring haymaking progress, seeking to ensure that no grass is left to stand too long and organizing matters in such a way as to ensure that a firm fodder base is laid in by all the world, as the people say.

Haymaking is under way in the Ukraine. The republic's farms have revised the structure of sowings in favor of feed grain crops, corn and pulse crops--above all, peas. The areas of perennial grasses, rape and fodder beets within the fodder area have been extended. Particular attention is being devoted to corn. The aim is to tend it with the most thorough observance of the correct techniques, to preserve all areas where it is grown for grain and to organize irrigation in irrigated sectors in good time and sensibly. Farms are elaborating detailed plans for extending postharvest sowings and repeate sowings.

On Belorussia's kolkhozes and sovkhozes great attention is being devoted to fodder production on reclaimed lands, particularly meadow and pasture areas. They are now cutting sown grasses and embarking on the clover.

Grain Crops, Cotton, Potatoes, Vegetables

According to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, in the country as a whole spring crops had been sown on 145.8 million hectares by 8 June, and grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on 91.1 million hectares. The spring sowing has been completed in Vologodskaya, Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts in the northwest and by practically all oblasts in the central Non-Chernozem Zone and Western Siberia. Incidentally beneficial, necessary rain has fallen in the south of Omskaya Oblast, in northern Kazakhstan and in a number of regions of West Siberia. Here there are strong, early shoots in the areas sown early. It must be noted that the pulse crop sowings have been extended to 5.4 million hectares. Unfortunately, Kurskaya, Rostovskaya, Ulyanovskaya Chelyabinskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Sumskaya, Khmelnitskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts are behind with the sowing of millet.

Cotton continues to be somewhat behind in its development. This is a paradox of farming--in the European part of the country there is sufficient warmth but in the Central Asia it is not yet warm enough. But such operations as the thinning of plantations, irrigation and the struggle against weeds and pests are well under way.

Potatoes have been planed on 3 million hectares and vegetables have been sown on 1.2 million hectres. In most regions conditions are favorable for their development. Farms in Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan and Azerbaijan are harvesting early vegetables and potatoes.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN SURVEYS LAND RECLAMATION WORK

LD160845 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIN in Russian 26 May 81 p 2

[Survey by USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and SELSKAYA ZHIZN editorial office: "At Reclamation Project Sites"]

[Text] This year, the country's land reclamation workers are to hand over to kolkhozes and sovkhozes 1.47 million hectares of irrigated and drained lands. The ancient watering systems on 926,000 hectares will be qualitatively improved and 660,000 hectares of waterlogged agricultural land will be made suitable for cultivation.

Most construction subunits of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have successfully coped with the 4-month target for contract work. Some 22,200 hectares of irrigated land have been handed over to agricultural workers. The qualitative improvement of 109,000 hectares of irrigated land has been completed. A total of 398,000 square meters of housing has been built.

The frontrunners in the reclamation workers' competition are the collectives of the ministries of land reclamation and water resources of the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Lithuanian and Turkmen SSR's, Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy, Glavkubanrisstroy, Soyuzglavselkhozvodosnabzheniye, Glavpolesyevodstroy and Glavarmvodstroy. In Georgia the Nogela-Tskheniskali drainage system is being constructed ahead of schedule and the course of the Pigora River is being improved. Success has been helped by skillful work organization, a high standard of production management in the difficult winter period, the systematic introduction of the team and sector contract method, an improvement in the system of material and technical supply and efficient operation of the repair service for excavation and construction machinery.

However by no means are all the construction and reclamation subunits maintaining the required labor rhythm. The collectives of the Glavvolgovodstroy, Soyuzkalmvodstroy, Glavrissovkhozstroy, Glavtadzhikvodstroy and the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have not coped with the plan and, though the lag there is fairly small, the slowdown in the rate of construction and installation work in April arouses justified concern. The winter has passed but the necessary upswing is somehow not evident.

Checks have shown that it is not so-called "objective" causes which are hindering matters but rather errors in organizational work in the actual teams and sectors. Are machines and mechanisms being used to full capacity? No, the shift index in several places is not even one. There remains a great deal to be done also in improving the supply of materials to projects and in strengthening labor discipline. In a word, the leaders of the aforementioned subunits must rectify the situation as soon as possible.

The specialized construction ministries are called on to fulfill considerable amounts of contract work in constructing the production base installations, housing and the ancillary agricultural installations. However, many of their subdivisions regularly fail to meet targets thus holding back the prompt commissioning of production capacities and housing. So it is that this year the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification have only fulfilled the plan for construction and assembly work at reclamation projects by 90 percent.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has to commission 268,000 irrigated hectares this year at 150 especially important construction sites alone. It is planned to completely finish construction work at 50 of these. These include opening up lands in the vicinity of the second leg of the Bolshoy Stavropolskiy Canal, the Tersko-Kumskaya and Sarichanskaya irrigation systems and other major projects. From the results of the first 4 months of the year the pace of work at above-limit construction sites conforms, on the whole, to the production schedules. However, even here substantial blunders have been committed. Organizations of the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources are carrying out work only slowly on the Cheminskiy tract in Novosibirskaya Oblast and the fourth leg of the Tavricheskiy group water supply system in Omskaya Oblast. It will be recalled that the Cheminskiy tract [project] has been nearing completion for 3 years now! The constant reference made by the construction leaders to high flood levels and difficult weather conditions is no excuse for the many instances of poor organization.

Plans for construction work of a production and nonproduction designation have not been fulfilled at the following projects scheduled for completion: The Krasnoselskiy-Kalmytskiy rice sovkhoz (Soyuzkalmvodstroy), the Ushakovskiy rice sovkhoz and the Ikryaninskiy group water supply system (Glavastrakhanrisstroy), the Tselinnyy and Stepnoy sovkhozes (Glavdalvodstroy), the No 3 and Kazakhstan sovkhozes (Glavrissovkhozstroy), and the ferroconcrete goods plant in Engels city (Glavasredvolgovodstroy). The Moldavian Ministry of Land Reclamation is unjustifiably behind schdule in carrying out work at two construction sites scheduled for completion.

Stoppage at individual projects scheduled for completion are primarily caused by disorders in the organization of production and of work and by shortages of materials and manpower. The situation requires efforts and funds to be concentrated on these major projects. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, for example, is coping successfully on the whole with the plan for capital construction. So why then is it the construction projects scheduled for completion are receding as it were into second place? It is a fact that at four out of six priority sites, the targets have not been fulfilled. At the Karatepinskoye reservoir, where the Samarkandvodstroy trust's mechanized units operate, only R590,000 remained to be assimilated, but in the past 4 months they have not, as the saying goes, lifted a finger here. The Ferganavodstroy trust during the same period has assimilated only R60,000 on the construction of a pumping station which is designed to maintain the proper water level in the Bolshoy Ferganskiy canal. What is the matter? After all, in the same Samarkandskaya Oblast they even managed to overfulfill the plans in building a house-building combine in the village of Dzhambay, although more complex problems had to be solved.

There is particular talks about the Non-Chernozem Zone and the Central Chernozem Region of the RSFSR, where by decisions of the party and government comprehensive measures for developing and improving the efficiency of agriculture are being undertaken. In the Non-Chernozem Zone alone in the current 5-year period reclamation workers are to hand over 1.41 million hectares of drained land and 360,000 hectares of irrigated land to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and are to carry out soil improvement work on over 2 million hectares. It is to the honor of Glavnechernozemvodstroy's associations and mechanized units that they have fulfilled the plan for contract work by 103 percent in the first 4 months of the year, having fully assimilated capital investments. Land in Vologodskaya, Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya, Kaliningradskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts is being renovated rapidly. Nevertheless the workers who are transforming the Non-Chernozem Zone must not forget that in the summer months the targets increase sharply. That means the pace of work too must be increased. It is important not to let a single fine day slip by, to wholly eliminate equipment downtime and to ensure the uninterrupted supply of teams and sectors with construction materials and structures. The CPSU Central Committee approved the initiative of the working people of the Uzbek, Belorussian, Lithuanian and Kirgiz SSR's on rendering assistance to the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. But the main volume of work will have to be fulfilled by local reclamation workers by their own efforts and they have now become a good deal stronger.

During the 5-year plan period the commissioning of 130,000 irrigated hectares in the Central Chernozem Region is envisaged. In the current year the subdivisions of the RFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in five oblasts of the zone are to assimilate R41.6 million of capital investments. As yet, local reclamation organizations are behind schedule. Yet there are possibilities for implementing measures more efficiently to strengthen the production base of mechanized units and for providing construction sites fully with materials.

The chief task of the country's reclamation workers is to successfully complete the half-year plan for the commissioning of improved lands, production and nonproduction capacities and fixed capital. In this time, over half of which has already passed, 261,000 hectares of irrigated land and 265,000 hectares of drained land are to be handed over to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. An especially big increase in the commissioning of irrigated areas is envisaged for the following union organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources: Glavsredvolgovodstroy, Glavkuybyshevvodstroy and Glavastrakhanrisstroy in the Volga region and Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy and the Glavrissovkhozstroy in Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

GORBACHEV, KIRILENKO ATTEND AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD161450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee, a meeting has been held of secretaries and heads of department of the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms and obkoms, ministries, and other official workers who deal with matters of capital construction and development of the agricultural machine-building industry. The meeting examined practical measures for speeding up the construction and reconstruction of agricultural machine-building enterprises in light of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on further increasing the technical equipping of agriculture. A report was given by Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU.

The attention of leaders of the ministries and departments was drawn to the need for a decisive improvement in the organization of the building and installation work on agricultural machine-building projects, which are sites of particular state importance. The task was set of ensuring the on-schedule commissioning and mastering of new capacities, improving the concentration of material and labor resources on projects being commissioned in order to improve the output and delivery of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of high-efficiency machinery, and accelerating the integrated mechanization of agricultural production. Also examined were matters of improving the level of organizational and political work of the party committees aimed at the development of complexes in the agricultural machine-building industry.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Kirilenko, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Antonov, Marchuk, Martynov and Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of departments and other responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, responsible workers of the USSR Council of Ministers, of the AUCCTU, of the Komsomol Central Committee, and of the USSR Committee of People's Control.

BRIEFS

UZBEK CORN HARVEST--The corn harvest has begun in the Uzbek SSR. Corn was collected from 100,000 hectares of cultivated land on the first day of the harvest. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Jun 81 GF]

UZBEK IRRIGATION DAY--Workers of the Uzbek irrigation directorate have marked Uzbek irrigation day. Approximately 3.5 million hectares of land are irrigated with the water collected in the 900 reservoirs and 15 dams in Uzbek SSR. The capacity of the dams totals 4.5 billion cubic meters of water. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Jun 81 GF]

RICE CULTIVATION--The season for cultivating rice has ended in the Karakalpak ASSR. Following the completion of the land reclamation work around the mouth of the Amu Darya River, the Karakalpak ASSR has become one of the most important ricegrowing regions in the Soviet Union. The rice growers in the Karakalpak ASSR are currently producing 12 percent of the rice grown in the Soviet Union. Rice production is expected to reach 1 million tons by the end of the current 5-year plan period. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Jun 81 GF]

TADZHIK IRRIGATION WORK--Efforts are being made to improve irrigation facilities in the southern sectors of the Tadzhik SSR. Currently, a 14-km long canal is being dug in the Dangara region, which will supply irrigation water to about 100,000 hectares of land in the area. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Jun 81 GF]

COSMOS-1276 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED ON 16 JUNE

LD161402 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1276.

The onboard scientific equipment is designated for continuing the investigation of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the Soviet national economy and international cooperation.

The satellite's initial period of revolution is 89.1 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 265 kilometers, the minimum--224 kilometers. The inclination of the orbit is 82.3 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER IN USSR VIEWED

LD161515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by P. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification: "The 5-Year Plan's Peaceful Atom"]

[Text] Our country's achievements in the sphere of energy are enormous. The total capacity of power stations by the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan had reached 270 million kilowatts and the annual generation of electricity had reached 1.3 trillion kilowatt-hours, almost doubling over the past 10 years. The USSR unified power grid, unique in terms of scale and reliability, has been created. Nonetheless, the national economy's electricity and heat requirements are being met only with strenuous effort. The party and government have outlined a system of measures aimed at the radical solution of this problem. A very important role is allocated to nuclear power, whose development is planned at particularly rapid rates.

The Soviet Union has 55 percent of world stocks of organic fuel and the Siberian rivers' potential is great. Nonetheless, the supply of fuel for power stations is a grave problem. At present about 80 percent of electricity in our country is generated at thermal stations through organic raw material combustion. The main resources are in the east of the country, while four-fifths of all electricity is consumed in the European part and the Urals. That is why about 40 percent of rail freight turnover is accounted for by fuel shipments from the eastern regions.

The decisions adopted by our party's 26th congress provide for a fundamental improvement in the USSR's fuel and energy balance, primarily by ousting petroleum products as fuel for generating electricity and heat. Power engineering workers have already set about implementing this extensive program. It provides for a qualitative change in the structure of the fuel and energy complex primarily by increasing the share of nuclear energy, installing thermal power stations on the basis of opencut coal mines, and bringing further hydraulic resources into the energy balance. The construction of thermal stations on the basis of the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk coal deposits and Tyumen gas has been launched on a wide scale. The installation of super high voltage power lines has been initiated for transferring large flows of energy from the country's eastern regions to the central regions and the Urals.

Since stocks of organic types of fuel in the European part of the country are being exhausted, the increase in electricity generation here and partially in the Urals will be ensured virtually only by the construction of AES's. This will provide the national economy with huge saving in transportation expenditure. The first stage of the development of nuclear power engineering envisages bringing the capacity of AES's up to 100 million kilowatts in the very near future. It is based on the use of so-called thermal-neutron reactors. These installations use uranium-235. But there is very little uranium-235 in natural uranium: just 0.7 percent! The remaining 99.3 percent of its mass is uranium-238, whose isotopes do not have thermal neutron fissionability. In operating the thermal neutron reactor we thus use only a small proportion of the nuclear fuel.

Such inefficient consumption could ultimately lead to a shortage of Uranium raw material in the country, despite the fact that we have great stocks of this material. That is why in the next 10-12 years a new avenue of nuclear power engineering--using "fast" neutron reactors making it possible to use natural uranium stocks 10 times more efficiently--will be further developed. The point is that the new element formed in the reactors from the uranium-238 isotope--plutonium-239--is a fuel for installations operating on fast neutrons.

In the sphere of the construction of breeder-reactors we are in advance of other countries. The world's largest reactor, with a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts, is operating in our country at the Beloyarsk AES. On the basis of this series-produced installations with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts each will be built. In the future similar reactors of considerably greater capacity will appear.

As a rule AES's should operate in the basic section of the energy load schedules. That is why in the European part of the country, to cover the variable section of the schedules--the "peaks"--and to fill in the "troughs" it is essential to have ready highly flexible units with a capacity of approximately 20-25 percent of the installed capacity of an AES. Hydraulic, especially hydraulic accumulator power stations cope best with this task. The combination of AES, GES and hydraulic accumulator station will ensure the high degree of efficiency and realiability of the work of the country's unified power grid. Gas turbine installations capable of going into operation immediately and rapidly taking up the load will be used for the same purpose.

As a source of thermal energy, the modern AES has a nuclear reactor in which energy is released through a chain reaction and goes to heat the fuel elements in which the uranium undergoing fission is contained. In thermal neutron reactors the heat obtained is drawn off by water circulating through the reactor. In breeder-reactors liquid sodium is the heat-carrier. Water is either directly transformed into steam which enters the turbogenerator or, through steam generators, turns the second-circuit water into steam which is channeled into the turbogenerator. That is how a condensation AES generating only electricity operates.

Research carried out last year opened up the opportunity for using nuclear fuel to obtain not only electricity but also heat. The solution of this problem is of exceptionally important significance. The point is that expenditure of organic fuel on supplying low-temperature heat to cities and enterprises is approximately 50 percent higher than expenditure on electricity, and very frequently small, inefficient installations consuming valuable types of fuel, largely petroleum products, are used to generate heat.

The present stage of development of nuclear power engineering is characterized by the intensive construction of power stations with thermal reactors of two types: pressurized water vessel reactors (the water-moderated, water-cooled power reaction [VVER] type) and the graphite-moderated channel-type reactors (high power boiling [RBMK] reactor). Those in operation include very large-scale AES's like the Leningrad AES, whose capacity will be brought up to 4 million kilowatts, the Kursk and Chernobyl AES's, which will reach the same capacity in the next few years (with RBMK-type reactors with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts each), the Novovoronezhskaya AES with a capacity of 2.4 million kilowatts, and others. The total installed capacity of AES's in the USSR has now passed the 13 million kilowatt mark while the generation of electricity at them in 1980 was 73 billion kilowatt hours.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to commission at AES's capacities of 25 million kilowatts, bringing the annual rate of commissioning to 7 million kilowatts, and in the next 5-Year Plan to the growth rate is to be brought up to 10 million kilowatts. Basically it is planned to create large-scale AES's with a capacity of 4-7 million kilowatts each with powerful thermal reactors.

It is planned to expand the Kursk and Chernobyl AES's and to construct new ones--the Smolensk, Ignalina, South Ukraine, Kalinin, Zaporozhye, Rostov, Balakovo, Khmelnitskiy, Rovno and other AES's. It is planned to begin the installation of the first nuclear central heating and power plants generating both electricity and heat near Odessa, Kharkov, Minsk, Volgograd and other cities. Construction workers have already set about creating nuclear heat supply stations generating only thermal energy in Gorkiy and Voronezh.

The expansion of the geography of nuclear power engineering and the tempo and magnitude of its development, the increase in the unit capacity of energy units, the siting of AES's in very densely populated regions--all this has given rise to the need to adopt a package of measures to resolve ecological problems. It should be noted that expenditure in nuclear power engineering on environmental conservation produces a greater effect than in classic thermal power engineering. AES's pollute neither water nor air. The main requirements made by the nature conservation organs are that the radiation background and harmful waste should be no higher than the permitted limits. Here Soviet power engineers punctiliously observe international standards.

The following important indicators must also be considered. For instance, oxygen consumption in the combustion of conventional organic fuel is approximately five times higher than the consumption of oxygen by the world's entire population. An AES needs no oxygen at all for its operating processes. The quantity of substances emitted into the air or water by an AES is virtually negligible. This is confirmed by numerous on-site observations carried out in the USSR and many other countries. Waste from our AES's is now lower than the established international norms. Special research has shown that the pollution of the environment with harmful waste (including radioactive waste) from thermal power stations is many times greater than from nuclear power stations. The extensive development of nuclear power engineering is thus justified by not only economic but also ecological considerations.

But implementing a broad program for the development of nuclear energy has posed a number of problems for construction workers owing to the special nature of nuclear power station construction and operation. The most important thing is to elaborate a good plan which can then be used for a whole series without modification. Such a plan for standard block with the aseismic version of the VVER-1000 reactors has already been elaborated and given the go-ahead. It incorporates a modular [monoblochny] arrangement of basic equipment and process systems. The plan makes it possible to introduce the flowline method of construction and assembly, whereby each power block is identical from the design and technical standpoint. Flowline construction of such power stations has already begun. By the fifth year of construction (and thereafter annually) a 1 million-kilowatt reactor will be commissioned at each of these stations.

This requires, of course, exceptionally efficient and comprehensive material and technical backup for construction projects, prompt supplies of high-quality equipment and full mechanization. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has created special nuclear construction combines in order to ensure that construction runs smoothly.

Unfortunately, work is being hampered by breakdowns in material and technical supply. Most often it is a case of a shortage of items made from special alloy steels which are used in large quantities in the construction of nuclear power stations. Supplies of these items from plants are erratic and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must keep a particularly watchful eye on supplies to the nuclear energy industry since the development of metallurgy itself, especially electrometallurgy, depends to a large extent on adequate electricity supplies.

Equipment is frequently not supplied at the required time, which delays construction and assembly work and threatens to disrupt the commissioning of new reactors. There is scope for the Ministry of Power Machine Building, which now has large production capacities at its disposal, including the Atommash plant, to improve the supply of sets of equipment for nuclear power stations currently under construction. The flowline construction of nuclear power stations requires more efficient planning and material and technical supply in accordance with the direct calculation method and working drawings. We hope that these difficulties will be overcome with the help of planning organs, material and technical supply organs and allied sectors of the national economy. The targets set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the development of nuclear power will be achieved.

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[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun, TASS--One of the main purposes of a new Soviet journal, NAUKA V SSSR (SCIENCE IN THE USSR), the first issue of which has been published in Russian and English, is to make more accessible to the broadest readership the specifically complex and fantastically interesting world of ideas and accomplishments in modern science.

Some of important achievements and problems of Soviet and world science, which have been discussed in the first issue of the journal were related at a press conference today by Academician Georgiy Skryabin, the journal's editor-in-chief, and Nobel Prize winner Nikolay Basov. The press conference was held at the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NAUKA V SSSR is an illustrated science publication which is to have six issues a year. Subsequently it is also supposed to be published in Spanish, German and French. The journal is intended for scientists, engineers, teachers, students, representatives of the business world and political figures, for all those who take interest in the progress of science and its role in the contemporary world.

Publications for the journal are to be prepared mainly by prominent Soviet scientists. It is called upon to promote international cooperation and to improve reporting the most interesting directions of quest within the framework of bilateral and multilateral agreements between the USSR Academy of Sciences, the academies of sciences and other scientific organisations of socialist, capitalist and developing countries. An important direction of the new publication is to acquaint the Soviet and foriegn readership (requests for the first issues of the journal have come from 57 countries) with the activities within the framework of major international programmes devoted to topical matters of the study of the earth, the ocean, the universe, and providing examples of internaional division of labour and multiplying scientific potential.